

WORKS BEATEN.

Single Term Idea
Doomed.

Resolution to Bar Presidents
from Re-election Lacks
Two Votes.

Friends of Six Years Service
for Nation's Executive
Admit Defeat.

Amendments to Exempt
Taft, Wilson and Roosevelt
Fail to Pass.

BY WIRELESS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.]

The end of two long battles over the Presidential single term proposition in the Senate, with a final vote probable some time tomorrow, finds the resolution for a constitutional amendment lacking votes enough to carry.

Until tonight the chances of the resolution's adoption by a narrow margin seemed good. Now the friends of the single-term movement practically concede defeat. A canvass of the Senators present today showed the resolution beaten; a different result than indicated developed entirely on the votes of Senators not present and unaccounted for.

PERSONALITIES DOMINATE.

The personalities dominating in personal opinions—the arousing of particular feeling over the direct effect of the pending resolution on President Wilson, the titular leader of the Democratic party, and on Col. Roosevelt, the ideal of another following—were responsible in some measure for the changed situation. The great danger of substituting personal opinion for

BY WIRELESS

AMATEUR NEW YORK OPERATOR
Claims Championship
of World.

(A. F. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The amateur championship of the world at long distance wireless telegraphy is claimed by W. J. Howell, a 19-year-old operator, who from a station of his own design at his home in the Bronx asserts that he picked up a message from Germany. Young Howell says he heard the new 1200-foot steamship Imperator, which is nearing completion at Cuxhaven, Germany, while the steamship was testing its wireless equipment. "My aerial is only forty-eight feet long," he said. "The steamer was communicating with high-powered stations here. I interrupted to ask the local station who it was I overheard and I learned it was the Imperator, which I verified by other inquiries."

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To Make the World Happier.



Mrs. E. H. Harriman.

Whose gifts and benefactions to the Harriman Research Laboratory have won the praise of the Governor of New York.

GOV. SULZER SIGNS BILL FOR HARRIMAN LABORATORY

(BY WIRELESS) LINE TO THE TIMES.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Gov. Charles D. Sulzer today signed the bill incorporating the Harriman research laboratory.

"I consider this a very intelligent and important enterprise," Sulzer said today. "For the past three and one-half years it has been supported almost wholly by Mrs. Harriman. Experiments have been conducted in the laboratory now owned by the incorporators, which was erected at the personal expense of Dr. H. L. Morris. The incorporators have been for some time past and expect in the future to prosecute scientific research into the cause of many diseases, cure for which are now unknown. Their work will supplement and not conflict with that of the University."

DIES WHILE PROUDLY ENTERTAINING FRIENDS.

ONE man was killed and three others injured, one perhaps fatally, when an automobile struck a trolley car in the city street last night, burying the victims beneath it.

THE DEAD.
W. J. Bertrand of No. 946 Lake street, member of the firm of Fairchild & Bertrand, real estate operators, offices in the Central building. Body brought to Breese Bros. mortuary.

THE INJURED.
Freeman Alexander, Saskatchewan, Can., capitalist, badly mangled and taken to the Fullerton Sanatorium.
M. H. Kennedy, also of Canada, stopping at the Cumberland Hotel here, lacerations of the face, hands and body. Brought to the hospital.
A. Francis Canada, bruised and lacerated and probable internal injuries, stopping at the Palace Hotel here, and brought there after the accident.

PRESCRIPTION BY WIRELESS.

SYMPTOMS OF SICK SAILOR
TICKED FROM SEA.

Physician at Astoria in Hoquiam Suggests Remedy Which Is Filled from Medicine Chest of Standard Oil Steamer Held by Fog at Mouth of Columbia.

(BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
PORTLAND (Or.) Jan. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Capt. Spencer, master of the Standard Oil steamship Mayfield, which arrived today, has found a new and most efficacious use for wireless telegraphy.

One of his sailors took ill during the passage from San Francisco. On reaching the vicinity of the Columbia River light vessel, a heavy fog settled down over the sea and the tanker had to remain outside. In the meantime, the condition of

WINTER REVIVED.

Real 'Blizzard' In
Middle West.

While Boston and Philadelphia
Are Suffering Chicago Is Frozen Solid.

Forecasters Predict Long
Period of Snow and Slush
for the East.

Icebergs Instead of Peaches Are
Likely to Adorn the
Spring Trees.

BY WIRELESS

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—[Special Dispatch.] A cold wave struck Chicago last today, and tonight the thermometer began to drop at a rapid rate. Zero weather is predicted for tomorrow and the forecast for Sunday is fair and continued cold.

"It is time we are having zero weather," said an official of the government Weather Bureau tonight. "The cold wave came down from the northwest and will continue for several days. Just how long it will last or how severe the weather will be remains to be seen. The thermometer will drop below zero tomorrow."

The cold wave came on the wings of snow flurries that continued for an hour late in the day. The weather became severe tonight and the streets were practically deserted before 10 o'clock.

Forecasters gave out records of the Chicago Weather Bureau earlier in the day showing that so far this winter the city has enjoyed the mildest weather in twenty-three years.

(Continued on Page 2.)



Marshall Black.

BLACK PLEADS GUILTY.

Former State Senator Admits He Got Away With Other People's Money Returned to Him.

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
SAN JOSE, Jan. 31.—Marshall Black, formerly State Senator, here awaiting trial on three charges of embezzlement as secretary of the Palo Alto Mutual Building and Loan Association, this morning pleaded guilty to all the charges. Sentence will be pronounced Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock by Judge J. E. Richards. At that time Black's attorney, Louis O'Neil, will make a plea for leniency.

SOCIALIST IS EXPELLED.

Assemblyman Davis of Nevada Is Dropped by Party Local in Winnemucca for Running Independently.

(BY A. F. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WINNEMUCCA (Nev.) Jan. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Assemblyman H. E. Davis of Humboldt county has been expelled by the Socialist local of this city because he ran independently in an election and made a public declaration that "any attempt to elect the end war party."

BOBS TRAIN IN CHICAGO

Bandit Flees With
His Loot.

Desperado Holds Up a Special
Loaded With Money
in Paris Apache Style.

Compels Messenger to Open
the Safe and Calmly
Helps Himself.

Easily Eludes the Cops and
Police Though Harassed
With Gobs.

BY WIRELESS

CHICAGO BUREAU OF THE TIMES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Within almost an instant's throw of the loop district tonight a low train rubber-belted by the "Stockyards Special," an express train on the Pennsylvania Railroad, robbed the safe of the express car of \$1000 in cash and \$8000 in checks and after a revolver battle with the train conductor, escaped.

The robbery, the climax to Chicago's naturalistic crime scene, was in true wild and western train-robbery fashion. The train consisted of a switch engine, an express car and freight car, filled with freight. It nightily glided between the Adams Express Company's branch office, in the Stockyards, to the Union Depot, conveying the late receipts of the company.

STOPPED AT POLICE STREET.

At 7:15 o'clock last night the train, which had been held up at Taylor street for a time, was passing Full street at about five miles an hour, when the front door of the express car was opened. The express

THE DAY'S FOREMOST NEWS

MAPPED AND SYMBOLIZED



TODAY'S OUTLINE NEWS MAP OF THE WORLD.

Revised and recast after midnight in the light of the latest press dispatches received by The Times.

THE SYMBOLS, REVISED LIST, WITH THEIR RESPECTIVE MEANINGS, SHOWN BY THE KEY

1. Steamer (Standard Oil)
2. Steamer (Mayfield)
3. Steamer (Fairchild & Bertrand)
4. Steamer (Bertrand)
5. Steamer (Kennedy)
6. Steamer (Canada)
7. Steamer (Alexander)
8. Steamer (Freeman)
9. Steamer (Freeman)
10. Steamer (Freeman)
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28. Steamer (Freeman)
29. Steamer (Freeman)
30. Steamer (Freeman)

Happenings on the Pacific Slope.

LAUDS WOMEN MISSIONARIES.

Bishop Rowe Pays Tribute to Alaska Workers.

Paints Picture of Hardship in White Wilderness.

Episcopal Auxiliary Ends Annual Meeting.

URGES WOMEN'S SUPPORT.

THREE TESTS FAIL TO BREAK HIS SILENCE.

CARSON HANGS IF HE'S SANE.

CONVICT AT FOLSOM THOUGHT TO BE SHAMMING INSANITY IN AGAIN COMMITTED TO THE STATE ASYLUM FOR FURTHER OBSERVATION—SENTENCED TO THE GALLIOWS.

MILLIONAIRE WINS OUT.

EVERY AMENDMENT IS VOTED DOWN.

BLOPE ON MOTORCYCLE.

TAFI'S BROTHER DEFENDS.

NEW YORK BUREAU OF THE TIMES.

PENSION AGENCY CLOSES.

FREE KAPE DETECTIVE.

YIELD INDICTED ON CHARGE OF INFLUENCING WITNESSES IN MURDER TRIAL ARE DISMISSED.

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CAPTAIN CUPID ON THE BRIDGE.

Romance Blossoms on Tour Around World.

Hearts Won and Lost on Big Steamer.

German Millionaire Wins Gotham Girl.

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Buy the Chickering Piano and Get the Best

If you have decided to buy the best piano in the world you will buy a Chickering if you investigate thoroughly.

The Chickering Piano is America's oldest instrument, it is the choice of all great pianists who are not prejudiced.

Don't fail to investigate the Chickering when you are ready to buy.

You'll regret it if you pay the best price and not get a Chickering.

Come to this store and see our magnificent line of these splendid instruments, any one of which may be bought on easy payments.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA MUSIC COMPANY

The next time you buy eating chocolate insist upon imported

Suchard's

SWISS MILK CHOCOLATE

And you'll get the world's best chocolate put up in the best and most appetizing way.

The 5¢ individual pieces wrapped separately are just as good as you buy them.

At all the better stores

5¢

A Roadster of Distinction

Combining Comfort, Style, Power and Efficiency

Design, selection of material and accuracy of workmanship are the three greatest essentials in a real motor car.

Cadillac materials for every individual part are determined upon only after application of definite and concrete knowledge as to their adaptability and fitness for the functions and duties which they must perform.

Cadillac designs are approved only after the most severe tests which prove to the greatest possible degree that they are thoroughly efficient and worthy to be entrusted to uphold the name Cadillac and all that the name implies in the motoring world.

Cadillac workmanship is famous the world over, wherever the science of mechanics is known. It is famous for its accuracy, famous for its uniformity, famous for its standardization.

ROADSTERS, LIMOUSINES, COUPES AND TORPEDOS FOR DELIVERY.

California Distributor

12th and Main Street, Los Angeles, California

NEWTON GRESSER, Sales Manager

San Francisco Oakland Sacramento Fresno Pasadena

Semi-Annual Clearance Sale

Of All Winter Suits & Overcoats

for Men and Young Men

Including the famous Stein-Bloch and Stratford System Smart Clothes (except Blues and Blacks and Uniforms).

\$15 and \$18 Garments	\$12.45
\$20 Garments	\$15.75
\$25 Garments	\$19.50
\$30 Garments	\$23.50
\$35 Garments	\$27.50
\$40 and \$45 Garments	\$31.50

SPECIAL SALE OF SHOES: Ten per cent reduction on all new and up-to-date shoes—this season's choicest styles. HALF PRICE for all broken and discontinued lines.

BEGINNING SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1st.

Harris & Frank
437-441 SOUTH SPRING ST.

Be Sure and Secure Your Lots In

CUDAHY CITY

TOMORROW—SUNDAY!

REMEMBER—The Big Inducements are NOW!—and the THREE (3) YEARS "WITHOUT INTEREST" During the FIRST 30 DAYS (ONLY)

Take the "HUNTINGTON PARK" Car on Seventh (7th) St. Anywhere East of Broadway, and Ride to End of Line. "CUDAHY CITY" Office Right There—Always Open.

Victor G. Kleinberger—F. H. Edwards—Subdividers
EXCLUSIVE SELLING AGENTS
General Offices—200-207 H. W. Hellman Building

Victor Vapor Gas Heater

THE ADDOGRAPH
NEW WRITING-ADDING MACHINES
In One Case. Absolutely Guaranteed.
The Machine That's Always Ready.
STEVENS, SMITH & CO.
100-102-104-106-108-110-112-114-116-118-120-122-124-126-128-130-132-134-136-138-140-142-144-146-148-150-152-154-156-158-160-162-164-166-168-170-172-174-176-178-180-182-184-186-188-190-192-194-196-198-200-202-204-206-208-210-212-214-216-218-220-222-224-226-228-230-232-234-236-238-240-242-244-246-248-250-252-254-256-258-260-262-264-266-268-270-272-274-276-278-280-282-284-286-288-290-292-294-296-298-300-302-304-306-308-310-312-314-316-318-320-322-324-326-328-330-332-334-336-338-340-342-344-346-348-350-352-354-356-358-360-362-364-366-368-370-372-374-376-378-380-382-384-386-388-390-392-394-396-398-400-402-404-406-408-410-412-414-416-418-420-422-424-426-428-430-432-434-436-438-440-442-444-446-448-450-452-454-456-458-460-462-464-466-468-470-472-474-476-478-480-482-484-486-488-490-492-494-496-498-500-502-504-506-508-510-512-514-516-518-520-522-524-526-528-530-532-534-536-538-540-542-544-546-548-550-552-554-556-558-560-562-564-566-568-570-572-574-576-578-580-582-584-586-588-590-592-594-596-598-600-602-604-606-608-610-612-614-616-618-620-622-624-626-628-630-632-634-636-638-640-642-644-646-648-650-652-654-656-658-660-662-664-666-668-670-672-674-676-678-680-682-684-686-688-690-692-694-696-698-700-702-704-706-708-710-712-714-716-718-720-722-724-726-728-730-732-734-736-738-740-742-744-746-748-750-752-754-756-758-760-762-764-766-768-770-772-774-776-778-780-782-784-786-788-790-792-794-796-798-800-802-804-806-808-810-812-814-816-818-820-822-824-826-828-830-832-834-836-838-840-842-844-846-848-850-852-854-856-858-860-862-864-866-868-870-872-874-876-878-880-882-884-886-888-890-892-894-896-898-900-902-904-906-908-910-912-914-916-918-920-922-924-926-928-930-932-934-936-938-940-942-944-946-948-950-952-954-956-958-960-962-964-966-968-970-972-974-976-978-980-982-984-986-988-990-992-994-996-998-1000

Corsets and Corset Accessories
Exclusively
Newcomb's 533
CORSET SHOP

SOCIETY BRAND CLOTHES
Scott Bros
432-434 SOUTH SPRING ST.

WILSON ACCEPTS STUDENT ESCORT

Princeton Men to Accompany Him to Washington.

Will Celebrate Centenary of James Madison.

Last Nassau Representative in White House.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Woodrow Wilson accepted today the offer of the students of Princeton University to escort him from his home in Princeton to the White House on the day he is inaugurated.

Just a century ago Princeton gave its last President to the nation—James Madison. The centenary will be celebrated in a unique programme to which Mr. Wilson gave his consent today.

The Princeton youths will charter two special trains of thirteen cars each, on March 4. One car will be put at the disposal of the President-elect and his family and accompanying newspapermen. The Governor smiled when he found the number 12 conferring him aside for he believes it means luck to him.

The students, more than a thousand strong, will take Mr. Wilson direct to his hotel in Washington and will attend the smoker given that evening by the Princeton Alumni Association of Washington. The next morning the students will escort Mr. Wilson from his hotel to the White House, where President Taft will join the incoming President and ride with him to the Capitol.

The students, together with the Essex troop of New Jersey, will precede the Presidential carriage to the Capitol.

After the ceremony at the Capitol the Princetonians will take their place in the inaugural parade just behind the military and at the head of the civic organizations.

Mr. Wilson is in New York for his usual week-end of diversion from official activity. He is to give a dinner of the Round Table Club, of which he is a member, after filling an appointment with a tailor who will make him a suit for the inauguration ceremonies.

IS BOUND TO NOBODY.
WILSON HAS NAMES OF HIS OWN.
BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—President-elect Wilson does not feel that he is limited in picking his Cabinet to the men suggested to him by friends of candidates. While riding to Philadelphia from Princeton today to see a dentist he read reports which informed that because he was unable in his conversation with the correspondents last night to recall officials who had been suggested for the Secretary of State besides Mr. Bryan, the selection of the Nebraska was indicated.

"There is absolutely no justification for the inference," declared Mr. Wilson. "I could not recall the names which have been suggested for other portfolio either."

He paused and added after a moment's reflection: "And I might be making some nomination of my own, for I certainly will not feel bound to confine myself to names that have been suggested to me."

Resistance.
WALL STREET DEFIES SULZER.

STOCK EXCHANGE NOT WILLING TO INCORPORATE.

Committee Informs New York's Executive That Limitation of Interest on Call Loans Would Cause Disastrous Results—Voluntary Organization Prevents Legislation.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
ALBANY (N. Y.) Jan. 31.—The New York Stock Exchange put itself on record today as opposed to incorporation and so against the enactment of a maximum rate of interest on call loans. Gov. Sulzer was so informed by a committee representing the exchange and was advised that the enactment of such laws would cause "disastrous results."

John G. Milburn, counsel for the exchange, pointed out that the exchange is a voluntary organization and its members must abide by its decisions. "Its punishments are tremendously effective now," he said. "When a man is suspended his vocation is at an end. If the exchange is compelled to incorporate, its decisions could be questioned in the courts. Long litigation would follow and the courts would have to pass

San Francisco, Jan. 31.—(By A. P. Night Wire.) The Fortale festival, a pageant in honor of the memory of Don Gaspar de Fortale, first Governor of California, and the discoverer of the Golden Gate and of San Francisco Peninsula, will be held in October of this year, for the second time.

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NEW TROOPS FOR MARSHALL

For First Time in History Vice-President Will Have Escort.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—For the first time in history a Vice-President elect will be attended by a military escort on the occasion of Gov. Marshall's induction into office March 4. This has been arranged as the result of the written suggestion of Gov. Wilson to Maj.-Gen. Wood, grand marshal of the inaugural parade.

upon questions which are now dealt with quickly and effectively.

"I am sure that a customer can be wiped out by high interest rates for call loans," asked the Governor. The committee replied that such a situation had never developed. The Governor then questioned the committee concerning the activity of the American Can stock. He wanted to know if recent large sales of this stock were made by bona-fide holders. The committee said the exchange was making an investigation of this matter, but expressed the opinion that the sales were genuine.

MAN WITHOUT A PARTY.
Nebraska Senator Says He Is Democrat, Republican and Progressive Rolled Into One.

(BY FEDERAL WIRELESS LINE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE TIMES, Jan. 31.—(Special Dispatch.) A man without a party will take his seat in the United States Senate at the beginning of the extra session when George W. Norris of Nebraska, recently elected, is sworn in. Mr. Norris himself today proclaimed his absolute freedom from all party labels, saying: "I intend during my entire course in the Senate to support Democrats, Progressives and even Populists, and I consider my duty solely to the people, regardless of party labels."

HAVE DIRECT VOTE IDEA.
Nevada Assembly Unanimously Votes in Favor of Popular Election of United States Senators.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
CARSON CITY (Nev.) Jan. 31.—The Nevada Assembly declared today in favor of the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people by ratifying the proposed constitutional amendment adopted by the last Congress. There was not a dissenting vote. The bill now goes to the Senate.

LEGISLATION.
BLEASER'S STATE COMES IN LAST.

ALL ELECTORAL CERTIFICATES REACH WASHINGTON.

Fact Develops That There Is No Federal Provision to Ascertain Popular Vote Cast for Presidential Candidates or to Indicate Their Political Affiliation.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The certificate of Gov. Bleaser of South Carolina of the names of the electors chosen at the Presidential election in November was received at the State Department today, completing the returns from all the States.

These documents are received in triplicate and one copy of the certificate from each State has been dispatched to the secretary of the Senate and one copy to the clerk of the House of Representatives by John A. Tanner, chief of the bureau of rolls and library of the State Department. The purpose of these certificates appears to be to provide Congress when engaged in the electoral count next month with means for checking off the accuracy of the certificates coming from various State electors.

A CURIOUS LAPSE.
The collection of these certificates has developed the fact that at present there is no means by which any branch of the United States government may be advised officially of the popular vote in the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections. Nothing in the act of February 3, 1907, governing the electoral count, requires such information, and although some of the States officers voluntarily include in their certificates an analysis of the vote, from a party standpoint, most of the States content themselves with the mere report of the name of each elector and his vote without indicating his party affiliation or affording any adequate basis for the ascertainment of the popular vote.

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CASTRO IN AGAIN TO MAKE SPEECH

Mayor Gaynor Invites Him to the City Hall.

To Meet John Hays Hammond at Big Banquet.

Illegals Corps Case Will Be Decided Next Week.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The figure of a free man, through the streets of New York, was the sensation tonight of the City Hall. But instead of the expected parade he went to bed. Released from his ball pending argument of writ of habeas corpus after his confinement at Ellis Island, Castro made for an up-town hotel, where a luxurious suite of rooms and a private bath were reserved for himself. He said that he was "having some lemonade" and intended to retire immediately.

Gov. Castro's week of freedom was granted by the court. He had been agreed to postpone argument until February 7. The court, however, compelled the government to legal cause why Castro should be detained yesterday by Judge Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor, should not be granted.

CASTRO NOT RESPONSIBLE.
Castro himself would say nothing of the killing of Paredez for which he is held responsible by the immigration authorities. "I am a Spaniard," he said, "and I have known nothing of it."

A survey company furnished a list of the names of the people who were held in the Court on the result of the refusal of the Department of Commerce and Labor to admit the general to this country. His lawyers pointed out that Castro already had been held at Ellis Island for some weeks in a manner sufficiently rigorous to satisfy the vindictive of any one.

OPPOSED APPLICATION.
United States District Attorney Wise vigorously opposed the application for bail, arguing that even temporary liberty to Castro would be the purpose of the department in its steps it has already taken. The court, however, sustained the application and fixed next Friday for hearing arguments.

Followed by a curious crowd Castro went immediately to a hotel where he had engaged a suite. He was met by his friends and by a crowd of curious people who were waiting for him. He was then taken to a hotel where he was to stay.

In a statement, Castro bitterly attacked the Washington authorities for detaining him. He said that he was a free man and that he was entitled to the same rights as any other citizen.

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JOINT AGENCIES ARE DISSOLVED

Southern Pacific to Have Separate Offices.

Many Official Positions Remain Unfilled.

Chairman Lovett Announces Reorganization.

(BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Chairman Robert A. Lovett of the United States Executive Committee issued a statement late today announcing the dissolution of all traffic department representation heretofore held with the Southern Pacific Company. The statement said:

"The operating organization of the United States and Southern Pacific in the West was separated a year ago last October, from the president down. The only joint office and officials left after that reorganization, and at the time of the decision of the Supreme Court in December, were the directors, chairman of the Executive Committee, the directors of maintenance and traffic, and other officers located in New York, and the commercial and financial offices in San Francisco."

"When the Attorney-General's position respecting the dissolution of the United States and Southern Pacific was made known, the directors of the Southern Pacific, and the directors of the Executive Committee, and the directors of maintenance and traffic, and other officers located in New York, and the commercial and financial offices in San Francisco, were notified that they should show a complete separation of the Southern Pacific and the United States, and that the directors of the Southern Pacific should not be interested in the United States."

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DISORDERED NERVES

sometimes start from mental strain or indigestion, but more often from general weakness, and lead to appalling conditions unless checked.

Treat the cause, not the effect.

SCOTT'S EMULSION overcomes nervousness in a wonderful, permanent way by making life-sustaining blood corpuscles; it nourishes the nerve centres and acts as a bracing tonic to build you up.

Scott's Emulsion does not stupefy—it feeds them in Nature's way.

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Hotel today and
window to the
little injury by
caught by pursuers
he was immediately
Prohibe Court, de
taken to an ag
is said to be a mem
family of Los An

and Kansas City.

Instead of discharging valuable employees, they send them to the Los Angeles Neal Institute, where craving for drink is removed in three days, without the use of hypodermic injections. In this manner hundreds of useless drinking men have been returned to sober, useful lives.

Dr. Neal, president of the Neal Institute, and Dr. Habbt, Treatment and Founder of Fifty-eight Neal Institutes, spending the winter at the Los Angeles Neal Institute, 945 S. Olive St., will be pleased to give full information regarding the Neal Treatment. Mail, write or phone for book of information. Phones: 3629, 4252, 4372.

on Oil Bldg., Los Angeles.
W. T. NEWLAND, Treasurer,
Huntington Beach.
LEW H. WALLACE, Newport.

is spending the winter at the Los Angeles Naval Institute, 945 S. Olive St., and will be absent from the office.

ing will be pleased to give full information regarding the Neal Treatment. Call, write or 'phone for book of information. Phones: Edwy. 4622; A 4973.

...the Illinois system is in-
...the linemen will commence
...a similar system between
...St. Louis and Kansas City.

SATURDAY MORNING.

Railroad Record.

JOINT AGENCIES
ARE DISSOLVED.Southern Pacific to Have
Separate Offices.Many Official Positions Re-
main Unfilled.Chairman Lovett Announces
Reorganization.NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—Chairman
Robert S. Lovett of the Union Pa-
cific Executive Committee issued a
statement late today announcing dis-
solution of all traffic department
representation heretofore joint with
the Southern Pacific Company. The
statement says:"The operating organization of the
Union Pacific and Southern Pacific in
the West was separated a year ago
and the joint offices and officials left
last October. The reorganization, and at the
time of the decision of the Supreme
Court in December, were the directors,
managers of the Executive Committee,
directors of maintenance and
other officers located in
New York, and the commercial
and traffic agents.""The Attorney-General's position
respecting the disposition of the
Union Pacific was made known
last week, showing a possible conflict
of interest with respect to that property.
The chairman and directors of the
Union Pacific informed him that, if
they could not act further for
the Southern Pacific, and immediately
resigned from the Southern Pacific
board so that the latter could be com-
petent at directors not interested in
the Union Pacific."

LAST OF JOINT AGENCIES.

"This occurred on the 15th inst.
and the remaining joint offices in
the West resigned from one system
to the other, and circulars changing
the joint agencies and appointing sep-
arate commercial agents were issued,
effecting tomorrow, thus complet-
ing the elimination of all joint
offices and agencies. Many of the official
positions vacated have not been filled
yet, the duties thereof devolving
temporarily upon other officers."

SOME APPLICATION.

States District Attorney
recently approved the applica-
tion, stating that even if the
Union Pacific were to be
of the department in the
already taken. The applica-
tion was filed on Friday for hearing
on Tuesday.by a curious crowd at-
tending a hotel where
he was all
beaming with happiness
and photographic equip-
ment, as he posed for his pic-
ture. Castro bitterly at-
tacked the application for
the night at a dinner of the
Union Pacific at which "John-
son" is to provide. More-
over, he announced, had in-
tended to make him a call.

SOME DECISION.

Statement issued before he
could leave Judge John C. Johnson
in the decision of the Depart-
ment and Labor order-
ing the application to be
discontinued.""I have never heard of
the people of the United
States and I have been
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of the court at San Francisco
by an accounting method
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OVERHAUL FLETCHER'S VETO.

Vermont Senate Passes Over Gov-
ernor's Head Bill to Stamp out Race
of Criminal Defectives.BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
MONTPELIER (Vt.) Jan. 31.—Gov. Fletcher vetoed today the leg-
islative bill providing for the steriliza-
tion of defective criminals.The Senate passed the measure this
afternoon over the Governor's veto
by a vote of 13 to 10, a majority only
being necessary. The House, which
passed the bill two weeks ago, will
consider it again on Monday.

ORANGES APPROVE LEASES.

New Council Also Passes Resolution
Making It a Felony to Offer a Bribe
to Any Member.BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
MUSKOGEE (Okla.) Jan. 31.—The
new General Indian council, in its first
session at Pawhuska, which continued
today, approved oil leases on 45,000
acres of their land. It was because
of the refusal to approve these leases
that the old council was removed.The council also recommended that
leases be sold on an additional 100,
000 acres. A resolution was passed
making it a felony to offer a bribe to
a member of the council.

CONSPIRACY CHARGED.

New Orleans Firm Indicted for
Alleged Violation of Neutrality
Laws in Arms Shipments.BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 31.—Indict-
ments charging conspiracy to violate
the neutrality laws in connection
with the proposed shipment of arms
and ammunition valued at \$100,000
to Mexican insurgents were returned
today by the United States grand jury
against members of the firm of A.
Baldwin & Co. of this city, a large
importing house. Other persons were
also indicted, but so far no names
have been made public.The indictments, due to activities
of an agent of the Department of Jus-
tice, never left New Orleans, and are
stored in a warehouse. They are
said to represent a part only of pur-
chases totalling \$100,000 made here
and in New York by agents of the
Felix Diaz revolt of last summer.

GOTHAM'S TRECENTENARY.

Mayor's Committee Decides to Ce-
lebrate Next Year and Holds Cer-
emonies Tomorrow, Thus Complet-
ing the Celebration.BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The City
Council on New York City's ter-
centenary celebration, recently ap-
pointed by Mayor Gaynor, voted today
that the city celebrate in 1914 the
rounding out of 300 years since Dutch
settlers, acting under commercial
charters granted by the govern-
ment of Holland, first visited this
port.Cornelius Vanderbilt was elected
president, and Herman Ridder pre-
siding vice-president, while among the
other vice-presidents are Andrew Car-
negie, William Vincent Astor, August
Belmont, George B. Cortelyou, George
Gould, Seth Low, Clarence H. Mac-
kay, J. Pierpont Morgan, Alton B.
Parker, John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Ja-
cob H. Schiff, Isaac H. Seligman and
James Speyer.

GOTHAM WAITERS END STRIKE.

Men Will Return to Hotels to Cook
Positions They Abandoned at Be-
hest of Agitation.BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—The strike
of hotel waiters was officially de-
clared off today. This action was
taken at a meeting of the waiters'
organization. It was declared that
the men would return to their ho-
tels and seek their former positions.

IDAHO FAVORS DIRECT VOTE.

State Senate Follows Example of
House and Indorses Popular Elec-
tion of Senators.BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
BOISE (Idaho) Jan. 31.—The Idaho
Senate today passed a resolution
relating to the proposed amendment to
the Federal Constitution providing for
the election of Senators by a direct
vote of the people. The resolution
has been passed by the House.

UTAH'S FLEA FOR PROTECTION.

State Senate Adopts Memorial Ask-
ing Congress Not to Reduce Tariff
on Hams and Cured Meats.BY A. P. NIGHT WIRE TO THE TIMES.
SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 31.—A
memorial was adopted in the Utah
Senate today petitioning both houses
at Washington not to reduce the pre-
sent tariff on wool, mutton, lamb and
sugar.

TITANIC VICTIM MEMORIAL.

TITANIC (N. Y.) Jan. 31.—(By A.
P. Night Wire.) In memory of their
son, Edgar J. Meyer, a Cornell grad-
uate, who lost his life in the Titanic
disaster, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Meyer
of New York City have given \$10,
000 to found a fellowship in mechan-
ical and electric engineering. It was
learned today.

CUTS THROAT IN HOTEL.

WINNIFRED (Mass.) Jan. 31.—
Twenty-four hours after he had cut
his throat with a razor, the body of
Eugene Delano, Jr., a member of a
prominent New York family, was
found lying unclad on the floor of
his bedroom in the Royal Alexandra
Hotel. He left this note addressed to
Eugene Delano, New York: "Dear
father, sister and brother: Forgive
me. Eugene."

SOME DECISION.

Statement issued before he
could leave Judge John C. Johnson
in the decision of the Depart-
ment and Labor order-
ing the application to be
discontinued.""I have never heard of
the people of the United
States and I have been
depressed and know the
the inequitable process
of the court at San Francisco
by an accounting method
imaginary crimes rather
than investigation."

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SOUTH COAST

Bay City, Sunset Beach, Huntington Beach, Balboa Bayside Tract, East Newport, Balboa,
West Newport, Balboa Island, Corona Del Mar, Newport Beach Tract.

Special Rapid Service

Improved Car Service Is Being Given the
South Coast In Accordance With the Fol-
lowing, Letter From President Paul Shoup

PACIFIC ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMPANY

HON. P. A. STANTON,

President, South Coast Improvement Assn.,
Los Angeles, California.

Dear Sir:

Referring to conference with the South Coast Improvement
Association, representing the cities and resorts of that section, I
beg to advise that, effective this date, we have put into operation
between Los Angeles and points on the Newport line, the following
service:

Leave Los Angeles

Leave Balboa

4:00 AM
6:30
8:00
9:00
10:00
11:00
12:01 PM
1:00
2:00
3:00
4:00
6:05
6:05
7:30
9:15
11:305:30 AM
6:35
7:35
8:35
9:35
10:35
11:35
12:35 PM
1:35
2:35
3:35
4:35
6:00
7:45
9:15
10:35The trains marked "Flyer" will make no stops to pick up
or discharge passengers at points between Los Angeles and Zafaria.
This will, of course, reduce the regular running time between Los Angeles
and points on the Newport Branch.All other cars will do no local business, stopping only at
regular transfer points from connecting lines, between Los Angeles and
Zafaria.We are glad to arrange this service with a view to giving
greater accommodation to the residents along our Newport branch and as
a measure of co-operation with the enterprise the communities served
have shown in getting together and advertising and improving their
advantages. I congratulate your Association upon its work which I am
sure is along right lines, and will be productive of great good. We
shall be glad to co-operate with you in every business-like way.

Yours truly,

Paul Shoup

Note That In Addition to the "Regular" "Flyers," All Other Cars Will Stop at Transfer Points
Only, Between Los Angeles and Zafaria.

This Gives Practically a Flyer Service on All Cars.

Keep Your Eye On the South Coast. There's Something Doing All the Time!

South Coast Improvement Association

President's Office, 303 This Insurance Bldg., Los Angeles.

P. A. STANTON, President,
Bay City.
C. C. PIERCE, Sunset Beach.
ALBERT HERMES, Newport.W. S. COLLINS, First Vice Pres-
ident, Balboa Island.
E. J. LOUIS, Balboa.
AL. B. ROUSSELLE, West New-
port.EXECUTIVE BOARD
H. L. HOFFNER, Second Vice
President, Huntington Beach.
ED. C. MANNING, Huntington
Beach.
W. W. WILSON, East Newport.

Secretary's Office, 622 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles.

J. A. ARMITAGE, Secretary,
Sunset Beach.
DR. A. M. DAM, West Newport.
T. B. TALBERT, Huntington
Beach.W. T. NEWLAND, Treasurer,
Huntington Beach.
LEW. H. WALLACE, Newport.
D. P. HARRISON, Balboa.Everybody Is Assisting in the Development
of the South Coast. Watch It. Share in Its Expansion.Letters Like This Show Proper Appreciation
of the South Coast and Its Needs.

Drink Habit

Business Men Are Now Saving Drink-
ing Employees.Instead of discharging valuable em-
ployees, they send them to the Los An-
geles Neel Institute, where craving
for drink is removed in three days
without the use of hypodermic in-
jections. In this manner hundreds of
valuable employees have been re-
stored to sober, useful lives.
Dr. Neel, originator of the Neel
Drink and Drug Habit Treatment and
founder of sixty-eight Neel Institutes
is spending the winter at the Los An-
geles Neel Institute, 245 S. Olive St.
and will be pleased to give full in-
formation regarding the Neel Treatment.
Call, write or phone for book of in-
formation. Phone: Bows. 4662; A972.

AMERICAN SAVINGS BANK
 111 E. Corner Spring and Second Sts.
 Deposits made at **\$1,000,000.00**

Co., general
 selling agents, 625 E. 12th st.
 Deposits made at **Old Leather Store**
 Deposits made at **ADDITIONAL** **and of other**
 Deposits made at **and of other**

Call Board Sales.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. H.—(By A. P.
light wire.) Market, firm, no material change.
SUGAR. Refined, steady; December, 1.12 1/2;
No. 12, 1.12 1/2; January, 1.12 1/2; No. 13, 1.12 1/2.

New York Dairy Market.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—(By A. F. Hall.)
[Dairy—Flour:] Butter—Cream: Domestic, 1907; Foreign, 1908.
Eggs—Fresh, 1907; Hatched, 1908.

Public Utility Bonds to yield investors 6½% to 7%. Write for circulars and our pamphlet, "Your

**I WILL GIVE \$1000
IF I LEARN TO CURE ANY CANCER BY TUMORS**

[illegible]

BONDS Money and What it is Worth.
FUNDING COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA
718-724 Union Oil Building.

German American Bank
TRUST AND SAVINGS
SPRING AND FOURTH STS.

MERCHANTS BANK AND TRUST CO
207-09-11 S. BROADWAY

Real Estate Directory.

BELLEHURST TRACT
In Glendale, a bigger and a better lot for less money than any subdivision in Glendale.
E. P. THOM & C. D. THOM, Owners
414 Bradbury Bldg. A134B.

Visit Angeles Mesa
Where \$1,000,000 Worth
of Lots Have Been Sold
During Past Year.

WILSHIRE COURT
 Attractive—Desirable—Exclusive
 in the
 Best part of the Wilshire District.
 Large Bites—Moderate Prices.
Walter G. McCarty Co.
 825-498 Union Oil Bldg.
 Main 9823. WILSHIRE

Now is the time to see
EL SEGUNDO
Ask for information at
El Segundo Land & Improvement Co.
154-40 Title Insurance Bldg.
Phone—Home 21647, Me-Ex 8178

Build your summer Bungalow among the
"Big Pines," within sight of the Ocean
Buildings of Los Angeles. Good-half acre
lots and 10' to 12' C&G Pines. Close
to schools, highest and coolest mountain-hike
sites in Southern California.

CALIF. PAC. INVEST. CO.
Route 707, Higgins Blvd. Bath Phone
LAUGHLIN PARK.

VISTA 1
 Clifton, London, 1200 on
 Ave., Palm Loma, 1200
 Bldg., San Toron.
VISTA LAKE CO.
 88 Beverly Bldg.

The Subdivision for People
 of Culture.
POWER'S INVESTMENT CO.
 225-227 Laughlin Bldg.

PALM PLACE

Share in Prosperity
Pacific Home Builders
 STOCK NOW \$2.00 PER SHARE.
 Write "Yes, Sir, Service, Facts."

351 SOUTH HILL STREET
Get Our Bungalow Book, 50c.

WINDSOR SQUARE
"The Residential Masterpieces"

R. A. ROWAN & CO.
220 Third Insurance Bldg.
FREE EXCURSION today and to-
morrow at 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. from
408 West Sixth street, to see our
beautiful, artistic bungalows and lots
at

PALMYRA EIGHTS,
offered at bargain prices. Do not
fail to see these.

\$75 - \$100 - \$150
PACIFIC BUILDING COMPANY,
SAN DIEGO
1. A. COTTE, 618 No. Third St.

A Sound Investment
SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT CO.

Opening
Dancing

740
South

214-18 American Bank Bldg.
New York, N.Y. 10001
Financial dividends—complete
safety. Good for interesting
booklet.

Price
10c Per
Share

South
Hill
Street

"An investment backed by a farm."
Alhafa Farming & Dairying Co.

Balboa Island

"Co-operative Profit Sharing Farming"
629-630 Higgins Bldg.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Every day in the year.
Collins & Anderson,
801-2-S Columbia Trust Bldg.

YOUR BEST OPPORTUNITY.
Get in NOW on the new Bungalow Plan of the big
best bargains in the South. **7,000**

Hundreds of Bungalow Plans.
\$3.00 a Set.

GRANHAM FARM LANDS CO.,
 1300 Tenth Insurance Bldg.,
 3714 and Spring Sts., Los Angeles.

THE ORIGINAL HOME
BUILDERS OF LOS ANGELES,
 418-420 Douglas Bldg.,
 COR. THIRD & SPRING STS.

PRIVATE CITRUS ESTATE
THROWN OPEN

American Bank Bldg., let us explain to you our co-operative investment and profit sharing plan.

Preferred stock **NOW 15 cents per share**—General investment and Home Building Company, 141 South Spring St. Phone—Rumex, Main 1151; Home 1937.

Young Groves of Finest Quality.
PKATT SALES SERVICE,
709-10 Title Insurance Bldg.

366 Ft. Above the Santa Monica Palms
Brentwood Place

Los Angeles Harbor Property
COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL, RESIDENTIAL
800-800-8000 • 800-800-8000 • 800-800-8000
800-800-8000 • 800-800-8000 • 800-800-8000
800-800-8000 • 800-800-8000 • 800-800-8000
800-800-8000 • 800-800-8000 • 800-800-8000

jured a little more than those at Trevis, the Edison trees are in vastly better condition than those of the south.

The great which the southern syndicate is considering has all the advantage of elevation and protection from winds that the Trevis orchards enjoy, and Whitmore says that the con-

\$1000 and Up.

**J. J. BAYNE, Owner, 301 Figueroa Bldg.,
Los Angeles, Calif. 674. FRUITS**

**VAN NUY'S New Town
AUTO EXCURSIONS**

Learning 315 South Hill street daily at 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Lots 1 Acre to 10 Acres
GREAT BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

MONTROSE
Watch for the Opening

Kenia's intention is to plant all of the land before it is sold. It is not to be sold as citrus land, but will first be improved and then sold as improved land.

If these plans are carried out it will mean the most extensive citrus planting, probably, yet undertaken in the county, and a new and very important

of the New Town.
HOLMES-WALTON CO.
507-8-9 Grant Bldg.
Fourth and Broadway.

California Realty Corporation

of development will be started in the Kingdom of Liberia, and also that if the deal goes through it will mean the extension of some means of transportation south from the Southern Pacific along the base of the foothills at no very distant date. It will give, in fact, a general boost to development in the area and spread of commerce and industry.

claiming a large part of the attention of investors in Kern county realty.

TALKS HIMSELF FREE.

Edward H. Caples talked himself out of an unpleasant situation yesterday when he convinced Deputy Constable Borden he is not Joseph A.

**SAN FERNANDO MISSION
LAND CO.
211-212 Central Bldg.**

Classified Since

[illegible]

The Times cannot guarantee that advertisements will be inserted at the time or in the place or in the form desired, and cannot be held responsible for errors or omissions.

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The Times will not be responsible for advertisements which are not paid for in advance, and will not be responsible for advertisements which are not paid for in advance.

Advertisements should reach the Times at least 48 hours before the time at which they are to be inserted, and will not be inserted without payment.

The Times will not accept advertisements which are not paid for in advance, and will not be responsible for advertisements which are not paid for in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE

THE TIMON COOK BOOK, No. 4 Now
\$2.50, contains ten hundred pages of
recipes. Price \$2.50 postage to order.

TO LET—FINE LIGHT LOTS in
Armed Building, one about 1000
sq. ft. each, suitable for storage
or light office. Apply to **M. K. MALL**
Times Office.

POLYMERIZED HYDROLYZED VEGETABLE
OIL. For sale by **W. A. SCHROEDER**, 123 N.
Wyle St., Seattle.

LENA MADHAV HAVING LOST MY
and beard, I hereby give notice that I
will be responsible for any liabilities
incurred by GEORGE DAVE.
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, I HAVE
materials, we will use and make up
as a HOUSE OF HAIR. (Ladies) Father
Mr. Longtin will, and A. Broadway.

FAMOUS SPANISH CHIEFS HAVE
brought considerable riches to the
New York Stock. Now on sale. Free
pamphlet to cities.

WANTED-PUPILS TO EXPLORE IN
the Latin From each school in
the city. They will capture, protect
Native cities. Address or see Mr. M.
OXFORD AVE.

[illegible]

PERSONAL

C. HENRY SEARS, formerly of Kansas City, Mo., wishes to hear from his friends that he was abandoned by Robert Muesel & Co., Suburban Road, selling lots in National Blvd. See Elizabeth Meyer, Mt. Viewmanor and Adams Park. **YOUR SPECIAL ATTENTION** called to Wren Avenue, Mo., and give me a chance to visit from the best of the city. Me and son.

C. HENRY SEARS.

PERSONAL—
MRS. MARION.
 The noted palatine of London, Eng., now
 resided at 28 S. SPRING ST. (over
 the old City Hall). Her husband was a
 successful and reliable bond holder
 one of the foremost palatines of the day.
HIGH-CLASS PAYORAGE SOLICITS

PERSONAL—THE TIMES COOK Bo.
 No. 4 now on sale contains two hun-
 dred pages of new recipes. Price \$1.00; postage
 extra.

PERSONAL—ALEXANDER CANNON

PERSONAL - WE MAKE MANUFACTURERS OF 500
 171 Howard St., San Francisco, Cal., offer
 interest in their plant to business men
 and country and money wanted. A.B.
 With bank references.

PERSONAL - MRS. TIFFANY, TOILET
 parlor, 500 North of 7th St., Wash. D.C.
 HOTEL MANHATTAN, 200 E. Main, Wash.
 D.C.

PERSONAL - "AS A MAN BATHES"
 by Wm. Brewster, written in 1907
 New York Book. Now 60 cts. Price
 average 10 cts.

PERSONAL - FRED LADON, PRISON
 admint. Consult this weekly 1907

PERSONAL-LESSON THE HOCKEY SKILL
Learn. Get the Thrill. The Thrill of the Game. Now on sale Price 250; post in extra.

PERSONAL-FOR SALE - A FEW
claimed cuts of best wool: 100% pure. HOUSE OF BATH. THE BIG TAILOR. 1. Broadway, 5th Flr. Sales. Also delivery.

PERSONAL-PRACTICAL NURSE OWNS
Home in beautiful GLENVIEW. Has controlling patient. HOME ON SALE 250.

PERSONAL-INTERVIEW. PROF. LIVING
the constructive method.

PERSONAL - MRS. JOSEPH OF CHINA
 1000 1st St. Take Grinn ave. car. 1000 1st St. Take Grinn ave. car.

PERSONAL - TO LET - FINE LIGHT LUM
 in Times Square Building site about 1000 sq. ft. for sale. Call 1000 1st St. Take Grinn ave. car. 1000 1st St. Take Grinn ave. car.

PERSONAL - REMON STUDENT ON
 path will give treatment for rings and 1000 1st St. Take Grinn ave. car. 1000 1st St. Take Grinn ave. car.

PERSONAL - MRS. JOSEPH OF CHINA
 1000 1st St. Take Grinn ave. car. 1000 1st St. Take Grinn ave. car.

PERSONAL - MRS. J. ROSENBERG
 1000 1st St. Take Grinn ave. car. 1000 1st St. Take Grinn ave. car.

CHURCH NOTICES—
October.
MISTEL HALL, 37 S. MAIN ST. SUNDAY
services, 11 a.m. Preaching, 2 p.m. Singing,
7 p.m. Testimony and prayer.

CHURCH NOTICES—
Misses Young.
LANCHARD HALL, SUNDAY 11 a.m. BY
GUEST, 1 p.m. BOOTH will speak. 7 p.m.
The Rock of Ages. All welcome.
Free.

MODERN CHURCH, 51 W. 7TH ST.—
Sund. meetings, 11 a.m. 2 p.m. 7 p.m.
February, 1 p.m. Kingdom healing 7 p.m.

WANTED—Help. Male.
—GOOD HONEST MAN F
wait clerk, hotel, restaurant. Address
SA. TIMES OFFICE.
—WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, COOK
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
and some. Can call. 24 H. R. 24
—WANTED—CLOTHING SALESMAN
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
—WANTED—CYCLINDER FREEMAN, HO
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.
—WANTED—BRAND BOY WITH W
A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. J. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

ATU

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17

Chr
Cat

**Is Always
Experienced**

We would in-
ments to call a
perienced caterer
party or reception

We Cater to Southern Living Everywhere

Take An Ice Cream Home: Sunday Feb

Cand
Toast

Mining—
GOLD, GOLD. WE HAVE a prospect in the West. Individuals opportunity slip. Let us show you what we mean. We are placer claims ranging \$150 to

WANT occasionally a budget is ground to sand and gravel and want party to furnish capital meat. Handle your own money. Write me at the ranch, or
Box 118, SOUTH ST., for appeal.
JACME ARRAY OFFICE, 99
Gold, Third St. silver, N. and
and Ind. Bldg.

WE BUY, SELL, TRADE AND
mining. Call in all cases
Y. 426 SAN FERNANDO BL.
AL. IRVING & CO. GOLD RE-
Assayers Cash for bullion and
sterns. 107 N. SPRING ST. F.
HEDDON TEACHERS' ASSA-
CRANDING, 100 N. SPRING

EXPERT TUNING: \$2.00.
Piano tuning, voicing and
specialty. Let us rebuild your
estimate furnished free. Phone
Gray 111.

GEORGE H. BARNER PIANO
121 E. Broadway.

FOR SALE — FLAXEN PIANO
knows make, with 8 rolls of
the terms. On sale at 68 W.

FOR SALE—MY \$800 CABINET
and, beautiful mahogany case,
\$250, is month, or will rent for
privileges of buying; big
ask. 515 WEST NINTH, between
and Hill.

FOR SALE - WHOLESAK FISH
only new, only \$100. terms, 1
and 1/2.

FOR SALE - CHEAP, EDI
Interest model, al
S. S. SPRING, shoe store.

FOR UPRIGHT GRAND, FISHER
logany cash, cheap for cash.

FOR SALE - WHOLESAK FISH
\$100. Terms. On sale at 100

PATENTS
and Patent Agents.

PATENTS that PROTECT
owned through us. Send for
a patents. PACIFIC COAST
AGENCY, INC., 311-313 Stockton
near Bldg., Stockton, Cal.

ARMSTRONG TILDEN, PATENT
s, local and Washington
book free. Meritorious patents
A. INVESTMENT BLDG.
E. MARFHAM GETS PATENT
three financed patent litigation
experience. PACIFIC BLDG.
ARMSTRONG SEVERANCE, PATENT
& Solicitor, Long experience, Al
and Washington, D. C.
ATLANTA AND TRADEMARKS
A. H. LIDDESS, Patent
Officer, 215 Ann. Bank Bldg.,
D. ONEER PATENT AGENCY,
STRAUBER, Patent Coun
O. PATENT, NO PAY. R. C.
Hingham Bldg. 2nd fl.

TYPEWRITERS—
TYPEWRITERS RENTED—
\$1 FOR 1 MONTH.
Every machine is in perfect condition and is kept in perfect condition during rental. Initial rental system is 100 per cent. You have from 10 to 25 per cent. on every rebuilt typewriter of your own. Guaranteed for one year. Illustrated catalogue free.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINES
105 S. SPRING ST.
Phone: AMB; Main 100
FOR SALE — OLIVER TYPEWRITERS
most new, bargain, \$200 to \$750

L. MAGNIN & C.
of San Francisco
have opened a permanent
in the
HOTEL MARYLAND
Pasadena.

SIEGEL'S
3⁰⁰ HATS

Now \$2¹⁰

A wonderful hat opportunity—the same hats that have won the reputation of being the best \$3 hat values in town. A wide variety of the newest fall and winter models, in softs and stiff—also \$4.00 and \$5.00—today, your choice, at \$2.10.

Siegel's \$5.00
Austrian Velours Today \$3⁹⁰

The genuine imported article—the nobbiest styles in town. Qualities you can't match at the regular \$5.00 price. Lots of time yet to get splendid service out of one of these this winter. Today, extra special, \$3.90.

Regular \$1.25 Underwear \$2.00 and \$2.50 Shirts
Splendid quality, all-wool shirts and drawers, regular price \$1.25, today 85c. —including such famous brands as Star, Cluett & Goham. Your choice today \$1.15.

\$1.50 Shirts 85c
Unmistakable values in great variety of newest colorings to select from.

Siegel's 349 So. Spring

CATTLE ON THE BORDER AND THE CUSTOMS DUES.

No Ground for Charge of Smuggling, Says the Collector of the Port of San Diego—Discrepancies in the Law Revealed in a Controversy Over a Band of Sheep. Rulings and Legislation on Moot Point.

WHAT of the cattle business on the California-Mexico border? Has there been any smuggling or attempt at smuggling? Have there been any charges of smuggling?

Questions of this import have been asked of late, and as a matter of public information The Times here presents some interesting facts.

The collector of the Port of San Diego furnishes data of record, showing that no authentic charge of smuggling cattle across the border in his district has ever been made, although there was a petty charge of smuggling sheep; that the California-Mexico Cattle Company and the collector differed as to the interpretation of the law in the case of a band of sheep remaining across the border over six months and driven back, and that the difference was the subject of appeal to higher authorities, of a ruling in favor of the company, and of subsequent legislation by Congress. The collector, superintendent of the California-Mexico Cattle Company states in a letter that there never has been any attempt on the part of that company to evade the payment of duties or to disobey the laws of the land.

The salient points of an interesting chapter of current history are plainly brought out in the correspondence and data appended—which came in response to inquiries by The Times:

LETTERS AND INFORMATION FROM COLLECTOR BLAKE.
UNITED STATES CUSTOMS SERVICE.

Port of San Diego, Cal., Jan. 25, 1918.
Sir: I have your request of 22nd

inst. relative to charges of cattle smuggling at or near Calexico, and as to controversies that might sometime arise between customs officials and importers of cattle or other stock, at or near the same point.

It is by no means easy to tell you very much about what has never existed, or existed in such small quantities as to make many words about it unnecessary and almost impossible. I am enclosing three or four pages of information as to "the law," "the regulations," "value of cattle," "how arrived at," "foreign value," "entry value higher in general in this district than at any other point along the California-Mexico border," etc., etc. I have added a word about "smuggling," which has never existed, or even thought to have existed, save as stated; also a little history of about the only controversy that ever existed, and which was carried along even to an amendment of the tariff law, and to a re-enactment when it was found that the "tinkering" was not done in the right place. I hope that the information you want to be found in what I have written. If there is more that you want, and I can find it, I shall be pleased to supply it.

Yours very truly,
WALTER O. BLAKE
Collector.

(Enclosure.)
DISCREPANCIES.

FEATURES OF THE TARIFF LAW.

Rate of duty rate, namely:
Paragraph No. 325: Cattle, if less than one year old, \$2 per head; all other cattle, if valued at not more than \$14 per head, \$3.75 per head; if valued at more than \$14 per head, \$7.50 per head, ad valorem.
Paragraph No. 327: Horses and

mules, valued at \$150 or less per head, \$10 per head; if valued at more than \$150 per head, \$2 per cent. ad valorem.

AS TO CATTLE.
Paragraph No. 493: Cattle, horses, sheep or other domestic animals arriving across the border line into any foreign country, or driven across such boundary line by the owner for temporary pasturage purposes only, together with their offspring, may be brought back to the United States within six months free of duty, under regulations to be prescribed by the secretary of the treasury.

IDENTIFICATION.
The regulations of the honorable secretary as to cattle, etc., driven across the border for pasturage purposes only, relate to the means of showing or proving the exportation and identifying the stock as the same that was exported, and that it was exported within the time limit of six months, and that the declaration was then made that the exportation was for pasturage purposes only.

MARKET VALUE.
The value of cattle, as well as of all other property offered for importation, for the purpose of fixing the rate of duty to be assessed under the tariff act, is the value in the foreign market whence it came, or is coming. This value is shown by consular invoices or by the certificates of reputable merchants. If the merchandise is brought from a portion of the foreign country where there is no American Consul to certify to an invoice, these invoices and certificates do not absolutely govern the official in fixing the value, but they are almost always a good guide, and the customs official is constantly striving to inform himself of the foreign value of merchandise which is being or is likely to be offered for importation at his station or into his district.

AN INTERCHANGE.
Deputy collectors and inspectors of customs along the border at Tia Juana, at Calexico and Colton, who are likely to pass upon the value of cattle presented for importation, are familiar with the value of such and such a looking steer, not only in such markets as are offered in Lower California, but in the markets of the mainland and particularly along the border of other districts to the south of Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. There is an interchange between the customs officers of the districts referred to—Nogales, Arizona; El Paso, Texas; Pecos, California; Corpus Christi and Brownsville, Texas; and San Diego, California, showing the appraisements placed on merchandise from Mexico imported into those districts during the month preceding. About one-half of the items in these interchanged reports relate to live stock—sheep, calves, cows, stags and calves because, like Lower California, the raising of stock is the business of the country just below the border on the mainland, and as in Lower California much of the stock raised seeks a market in American cities near the boundary.

CLASSIFICATION.
There is no classification of cattle for duty-paying purposes by age, except that those less than one year old pay a specific rate. In reports between districts, however, the classification by age is frequently used because it is pretty nearly the only possible classification common to all districts, except that of value, and value is the one on which comparative rates are set. The fact that a 3-year-old steer is not infrequently of more value than the 3 or 4-year-old steer which is entered alongside of him, because of condition, makes "age" rather an unreliable classification, but it is the only one there is. A comparison of these interchanged reports show that the valuation of cattle in general has been about the same all along the Mexican border, being slightly higher at Tia Juana than at any other point, with Calexico next, El Paso next, and Brownsville, Nogales and El Paso following in the order named.

SMUGGLING CHARGE.
There has never been any authentic charge of smuggling of cattle at the international boundary line near Calexico—that is from Mexico into California; and if there is or has been any other way, the knowledge would not naturally be with the American customs officials, but with the Mexican officials. One charge of smuggling sheep was prosecuted up to the point at which the District Attorney decided that criminal intent could not be shown to the satisfaction of a jury, and the case was dropped, though the Treasury Department con-

sidered it sufficiently strong to warrant confiscation of the sheep.

SUSPICIONS.
From time to time there have been suspicions of cattle smuggling by cattle thieves who, having stolen from Lower California ranchers, sought to illegally find a market in this country, but such cases when run down, have either proved foundationless, or, if lacking sufficient foundation, or the supporting evidence to warrant an arrest and prosecution. These suspicions have invariably related to sheep and cattle "rustlers," or, in the case of border troubles below the line, of "smugglers," and never to any of those with whom the customs officials were regularly transacting business, except in the case of the sheep before referred to.

CONTROVERSY.
Controversies as to interpretation of the tariff law and the regulations have from time to time arisen. Pretexts against rulings of collectors and customs officers to the Board of General Appraisers are as constantly being made as appeals from the Department of Customs to the Supreme Court, but nothing of moment is now before nor has there been any very serious dispute since the present tariff law was enacted and slightly amended in one particular, which related quite closely to the return of American animals from Mexico.

CALIFORNIA-MEXICO CATTLE COMPANY.

Some years ago a controversy arose between the collector and the California-Mexico Cattle Company. The cattle company had a band of American animals, whose duty was then returned. There is another paragraph of the tariff law, its number in the present law is 197, but it is just like the same paragraph in the old law, having a different number, with an exception or two. This paragraph related to the return of American products which have, while in the territory, not been enhanced in value by process of manufacture or otherwise.

AN APPEAL.
When the collector would not permit the returning sheep to come in free under the paragraph relating to pasturage purposes only, because they had been out of the country for more than the six months mentioned, the cattle company appealed for a ruling that the sheep were American products, with a right to return free, because they had not been enhanced in value by process of manufacture; and on the appeal the cattle company won. Despite the fact that the sheep had increased in value not only by reason of growth but by reason of multiplication. This ruling stood for some time and when animals happened to remain on the other side for more than six months they were entered, not as animals returning from pasturage, but as American animals, brought back to the land of their production.

This ruling held for some time, or until the tariff schedule of August, 1909, was enacted into a law, and some one had had inserted in paragraph No. 325, relative to American products returned, the words "not including animals." This was meant to reach the "sheep," and seemed to uphold the collector in his decision that had been overthrown by the general appraisers. The collector therefore assessed and collected duty on all of the animals that had been across the line for pasturage purposes only for more than six months. These animals, it was expected, would be brought back as returning American products, but before they were presented at the line, those three words had been given a place in paragraph No. 325, and they could not come in under it. Again there was a protest, which some might call a controversy, and the cattle company appealed on the ground that it took several weeks to move cattle out of Mexico, while it took only three seconds to write three words into paragraph No. 325, "not including animals." This time the protest was not upheld, and the cattle company had to take the law as it found it when it got to the line, whether it had been changed overnight or not. This time the government kept the money and animals that were out over the three month period the duty on returning.

Meantime, while the time lasted

(Continued on Ninth Page.)

Grand Free Excursion—Harbor Celebration

—the most stupendous undertaking in Southern California is the HARBOR—Sunday, FEBRUARY THE SECOND, remember the day, TOMORROW—there will be a tremendous celebration and Grand Free Excursion to the HARBOR that will ECLIPSE all that have ever been held before.

—we want YOU and ALL your FRIENDS to come with US! We want you to see a WORLD'S MARKET DOOR in the making—AT THE LOS ANGELES - WILMINGTON HARBOR! We want you to take part in the celebration of the completion of the three million dollar breakwater and other many million dollar PROJECTS which are about to be completed at what is destined to be one of the WORLD'S giant centers of commerce!

Grand Opening

Los Angeles-Wilmington Harbor Tract

Not in "Line With" or in the "Path of" But "Square in the Center"

—lies on MAIN, CANAL and FRIES streets—in the very heart of the great HARBOR-RETAIL BUSINESS DISTRICT, where property, prices are BOUND to SOAR!

—It is only a few BLOCKS from the WATERFRONT—from the REAL HARBOR! From where the BIG ships TIE UP! It is only 3 blocks from the CIVIC CENTER—the CITY HALL at WILMINGTON—the HARBOR CENTER

Free Tickets Now

—COME to our office—open until 10 p.m. Saturday night and all Sunday morning—and get FREE TICKETS for SUNDAY! Cars leave Pacific Electric Depot every hour from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.—COME and GET the SCHEDULE! BE ON HAND and don't let anything make you MISS this important EVENT! GET OFF AT WILMINGTON! Autos will meet you and ride you over the HARBOR! Today—tonight—tomorrow—any time—call—phone—or write for FREE TICKETS!

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VOGUE

The women, with taste above the commonplace, who realize the importance of dress, will find in Vogue just that new touch of individuality that distinguishes the fashionably dressed.

In the next few weeks will appear Vogue's five great Spring Fashion numbers, each devoted to the women who want the latest distinctions and the latest fashions.

Special Fashion for Limited Success — **Now on sale**
First aid to the fashionably dressed and not called to mind
February 15th

Forecast of Spring Fashions — **February 15th**
The earliest authentic news of the Spring mode.
March 1st

Working models for each of the Spring and Summer wardrobe.
March 1st

Spring Dress Materials and Trimmings — **March 1st**
Here the latest models shall be described.
April 1st

Spring Millinery — **April 1st**
The newest models in smart hats, veils and collars.
April 15th

Spring Fashions — **April 15th**
Here the latest news on Spring gowns, waists, blouses and accessories.

The demand is so great that Vogue is generally sold out within a few days. To avoid missing the one you want, write now for this list of special numbers and hand it to your nearest dealer with instructions to save copies for you.

VOGUE 445 Fourth Avenue New York
35 cents a copy
Cable Mail, Paid
\$1.00 a year

ABSENT CASHIER IN OLD LUNNO

GIVE HER BIRTHDAY PRESENTS
CAVING HIS ARREST.

Greenwich Creamery Charges Bill
With Absconding With Funds
Part of Money Gave to Friends
European Musical Education for
Young Women It Is Alleged.

Information for Miss Shirley Harro
a pretty musician who was at
continues her studies abroad, is
lived by the local police and Fish-
ton detectives to be responsible
the alleged defalcation of Victor
Fisher, former cashier of the Green-
wich Creamery Company, arrested yester-
day in London. The complaint charges
that Fisher absconded with \$1500
the company's money and detectives
say a part of this money was used
sending Miss Harro to Europe.

The efforts to locate Fisher after his
disappearance from this city early in
November led the detectives through
the principal cities of Europe. During
the latter part of the chase Miss Har-
ret was used in locating the missing
cashier after she had been told of his
alleged defalcation.

Fisher and the girl came to Los
Angeles from New York about seven
months ago and lived for a time at
the Abbeville, long where she was
known as a musician of more than
ordinary ability. Fisher is said to
have furnished her money with which
to complete her education, and she
was called for Dresden on November 2.
Five days later, apparently unable to
stand the separation, he wrote her
on which she had called, under the
wireless and told of his intention of
joining her in Dresden, where his
mother is said to reside.

According to the story told to de-
tectives by the girl, Fisher's mother
did not approve of her girl's associ-
ation with Dresden, traveling through
Germany and Austria, until in Bremen
on their funds were exhausted. Fisher
left the girl there, according to her
story, and went to London, where he
secured a job with the Amalgamated
Mining and Smelting Company at \$4 a week.

Miss Harro borrowed money from
friends sufficient to take her to Lon-
don and there, after a talk with a
Finklerman man, was instrumental in
locating Fisher, who was arrested
at the time of his arrest he was said
to have been without a cent.

ALWAYS tell exactly value in Lower
the spider. That is why the spider wants it.

efficiently strong to war-
tion of the hope.

to time there have been
cattle smuggling by cat-
ho, having stolen from
ranchers, sought to
a market in this coun-
case, when run down
several hundred dollars
and sufficient foundation
evidence to warrant
proceeding. These ques-
tionably related to sup-
structure" or, in the time
below the line, of
and never to any of
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case of the hope before

to interpret
law and the regulations
to these areas. Pro-
cessing of collectors and
to the Board of Gen-
are as commonly hap-
pening from the Superi-
the Supreme Court, but
to be now pending
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the present tariff law
and slightly related to
in, which related quite
return of American
Mexico.

MEXICO CATTLE COMPANY.

to a controversy arose
collectors and the Cattle
Company. The
had a herd of Ameri-
cattle in the line and
they had been paid for
a then six months, and
officers demanded and
when the sheep were
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it. Its number in the
of \$90, but it is just
graph in the old law,
great number, with an
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return of American pro-
ducts, while on foreign
been advanced in value
manufacture or other-

AFFAIR.

collector would not per-
mit sheep to come in
a paragraph relating to
some only, because they
of the country for more
months, because of a
appealed for a ruling
were American prod-
ucts to return from, he
had been subject for a
of manufacture; and
the cattle company
the fact that the sheep
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but by reason of
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when animals hap-
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for months they were
animals returning from
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to the land of their
held for some time, or
a schedule of Ameri-
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had inserted in para-
graph, relative to Ameri-
can and, the words "and
also." This was meant
sheep, and seemed to
director in his decision
overthrown by the cus-
tomer. The collector there-
fore collected duty on all
that had been across
border purposes only
in six months. These
are expected, would be
the returning American
before they were proba-
ly, these three words
a place in paragraph
they could not come in
in there was protest,
and call a controversy,
company appealed on
it took several weeks
out of Mexico, while
two months to write
to paragraph No. 645,
animals." This time
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had to take the law
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be home, changed over
This time the govern-
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the returning American
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ly, these three words
a place in paragraph
they could not come in
in there was protest,
and call a controversy,
company appealed on
it took several weeks
out of Mexico, while
two months to write
to paragraph No. 645,
animals." This time
not upheld, and the
had to take the law
when it got to the line,
be home, changed over
This time the govern-
ment and animals
over the time limit paid
while the three months

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a schedule of Ameri-
cattle into a law, and
had inserted in para-
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"Angel-Face" and Captor.

"Angel-Face" is Johnnie Hall, eight years old, a newboy, who was yesterday arrested by Isidore Kaplan (above) on a charge of stealing bicycles. Kaplan is said by the officers to be on probation for a similar offense.

"ANGEL-FACE" TAKEN.

Newboy, Eight Years Old, Arrested by Another, on Probation, on Charge of Another Theft of Bicycles. Johnnie Hall, 8 years old, whose other name is "Angel Face" among the newboys, managed to evade adult officers of the law a long time, and to sleep regularly in the alley without the formality of going home at night. But yesterday he was "yanked" by Isidore Kaplan, known locally as Isidore, and taken to the Boyle Heights Police Station to think about it.

Johnnie is believed to be the lad who has stolen a couple of dozen bicycles in the past month. Deputy Constable Louis Kahn, to whom he has taken a great fancy, thinks that a machine a day has been his record for some time. Part of the bikes have been sold for ridiculously low sums; the others were abandoned after the thief had taken a short joy ride. All this has been very perplexing to Probation Officer Leo Marden and others at Central Police Station, to whom complaints have been referred.

Yesterday morning Kaplan reported at the central probation office that his bicycle had been stolen. He went there because he has been on probation. Kahn says, for a similar offense and knows the ropes. Probation Officer Parker heard his tale and then he and Kahn told him to go out and arrest the thief, if he could, while they wait for the trial.

Law's Long Arm.

ABSENT CASHIER IN OLD LUNNON.

ONE OF HIS REPHRASES HELPS IN CATCHING HIS ARREST.

Grand Jury Charges Him With Absconding With Funds. Part of Money Goes to Finnish European Musical Education for Young Women It Is Alleged.

Information for Miss Shirley Barrett, a pretty musician who was anxious to continue her studies abroad, is believed by the local police and Pinkerton detectives to be responsible for the alleged defalcation of Victor G. Fisher, former cashier of the Crescent Creamery Company, arrested yesterday in London. The complaint charges that Fisher absconded with \$1200 of the company's money and detectives say a part of this money was used in sending Miss Barrett to Europe.

The efforts to locate Fisher after his disappearance from this city early in November led the detectives through the principal cities of Europe. During the latter part of the chase Miss Barrett was used in locating the missing cashier after she had been told of his alleged defalcation.

Fisher and the girl came to Los Angeles from New York about seven months ago and lived for a time at the Abbeville, Inn, where she was known as a musician of more than ordinary ability. Fisher is said to have furnished her money with which to complete her education, and she is alleged for Dresden on November 5. A few days later, apparently unable to stand the separation, he reached the city in which she had sailed by previous and told of his intention of joining her in Dresden, where his mother is said to reside.

According to the story told to detectives by the girl, Fisher's mother did not approve of her and she and Fisher left Dresden, traveling through Germany and Austria, until in Bremen their funds were exhausted. Fisher left the girl there, according to the story, and went to London, where he secured a job with the Amalgamated Savings Company at \$4 a week. Miss Barrett, however, from London, and there, after a talk with a London man, was instrumental in locating Fisher, who was arrested. At the time of his arrest he was said to have been without a cent.

REMARKS full quality value in Lewis' Bicycles. That is why the number sells so

Charges Sustained.

(Continued from First Page.)

nenses taken in Tampa. The question has been in dispute as to whether a man could stand on the ground and look through a window into the bedroom occupied by Miss Sustain in Hall's Tampa residence. Pictures of the house and grounds were introduced in evidence by Hall's attorneys in an effort to prove their contention that the windows were so high above the ground that it was impossible for a man to stand in the yard and see into the room. Stoud testified that he went to the house and found that he could stand on the ground and see into Miss Sustain's room.

"Were you in Tampa when Mr. Hall was served with the divorce papers?" Attorney Goudge inquired of the witness.

"I rode to Mr. Hall's house with the Sheriff in a motor car when he went to serve the papers."

"What did you see when you went up to the house?"

"We drove up to a side entrance and saw Mr. Hall seated on a screened porch in a reclining chair and the French girl standing by his side."

Before Judge Monroe announced his decree yesterday afternoon he gave a review of Hall's conduct from the time he left home until the divorce suit was filed, as indicated by the evidence in the trial.

SCATHING REVIEW. Shortly after Hall left home and while he was living at a downtown hotel he became acquainted with two nurses whom he subsequently took to Europe. One of the nurses he met in an unconventional way on a train coming from the East. She introduced him to the other. He went with them from Los Angeles to Grand Canyon, from there to New York and Boston and then sailed with them for London. They were in London together two months.

"Hall admits that the young women passed as his niece and that, when they were traveling they occupied adjoining compartments with connecting doors. I was surprised at the readiness with which Hall discussed his trip with the nurses."

"I permitted this evidence about the nurses to be introduced to show his possible motives in undertaking the education of Miss Sustain. It is evident that his relations with the nurses were wrong. They could have been nothing else. After he became aware of them, or as he testified, found that his experiment was not a success, he sent the young women back to America and went on to Paris to drown his troubles in the study of French."

"He met a young woman in a shop where theater tickets were sold. They were sold and started a conversation. He returned and engaged her to give him lessons in French. Arrangements were made for Miss Sustain to go to his apartments to give the lessons. They were alone there one to three hours in the afternoon, and then she gave up her position and they went to London, where he had bought a wardrobe for her."

"Miss Sustain admits on the witness stand that with the exception of a journey from London to Paris she has been Hall's companion from the time they first left Paris to this day. Much of the time they have had no servants around. The fact that she has an innocent appearance and tells a straightforward story is not deceiving. Both charges are found to be true and the divorce is granted."

WOMEN ON THE OUT.

One Charge That the Other Sold Diamond Ring She Gave Man Arraigned for Grand Larceny.

J. D. Huntington, alleged swindler and beau ideal of women in all parts of the country, possessor of a dozen aliases and claimed as a husband by two women here in Los Angeles, was arraigned in University Court yesterday on a charge of grand larceny. Miss Annie Colvin, said to have been his secretary, who accompanied him from Boston to Los Angeles and who says she is his common law wife, was arraigned on the same charge.

The career of Huntington, according to the police, has been a remarkable one. Hundreds of letters have been found disclosing his connection with women in virtually every State in the Union. From what the police have been able to learn it appears that his method was first to win the hearts of his fair admirers and then separate them from their available cash, moving on to the next city as soon as this operation had been completed.

He appears to have been very successful until he made the acquaintance of Mrs. Mansfield, Mrs. Mansfield, who at first said Huntington was her husband, now says he swindled her out of jewels valued at \$1000. This charge follows the refusal of Huntington to recognize the woman as his wife. Ever since the arrest of Huntington, the two women, Mrs. Mansfield and Miss Colvin, have lived with each other in showing affection for the prisoner.

Mrs. Mansfield evidently concluded that she was getting the worst of the bargain, although she had been instrumental in causing the arrest of her rival, who has been held as an accomplice. In the complaint issued yesterday Miss Colvin is charged with having disposed of a diamond ring given by Mrs. Mansfield to Huntington.

DEATH OF MRS. TODD.

The sudden death of Mrs. Sarah Atkins Todd of No. 600 Vernon avenue, which occurred late Thursday night after an illness of but five days, has come with a shock to a large number of people in Los Angeles, where she has resided for a number of years since coming here from Erie, Pa., where she was born, and where she had lived continuously till coming to Los Angeles.

Mrs. Todd was a member of the First Methodist Church, where she was active in the Women's Aid Society, a member of Roscholtzka Chapter, of the D.A.R., and of the Matinee Musical Club. She is survived by her husband, W. W. Todd, her sister, Mrs. Minnie A. Hilbish, who is associated with the George Junior Republic at Chino; Miss Elizabeth Snow, who has been a member of the family for the past twenty years in a relationship as close as that of a sister, and her cousin, Miss Frances and Henrietta Freeman of this city.

Of a sweet and peculiarly winning nature, Mrs. Todd had a large circle of friends, and had made for herself a very tender and loving place in their hearts. The funeral services will be conducted this afternoon at 2:30 by her pastor, Dr. Charles Edward Locke, from the home at No. 600 Vernon avenue. Interment at Inglewood cemetery.

Fires Cured in 6 to 16 Days.

They might just as well have said, "DON'T GET IT," to cure any case of Lumbago, Rheumatism or Protruding Pile in six or twelve days. Dr. B.

Pianos

Big Reductions
On All Styles
of Used Pianos

These offerings in used Pianos mean a distinct cut price opportunity to the wise piano buyer. Kimball, beautifully carved Oak Case, very

special value \$235
Gabler Art Case, Mahogany \$335
Vose & Sons, Mahogany Case \$295
Conway, Mahogany Case \$260
Mehlin, upright, dull finish, Mahogany case \$365
Knabe Grand, Mahogany case; slightly used; very special \$675
Krell, Walnut case \$285
Singer, Oak case \$198
Haddorf, Mahogany case \$257
Hallet & Cumston, Walnut case \$225
Vose & Sons, Upright \$165
Decker Bros., Upright \$89

Pianos

A. Reed & Son, Upright \$137
Ernest Gabler, Upright \$160
B. Shoninger, Walnut case \$187
Haines Bros., Upright \$160
J. & C. Fischer, Walnut case \$197
C. Kurtzmann, Upright \$140
Emerson, Upright \$135
Carleton, Upright, Walnut case \$225
Camp & Co., Walnut case \$185
Chickering, Grand, Rosewood case \$247.50

Special Announcement

Beginning Saturday, February 1st, this great store will offer to the public

KNOX HATS

Famous for their high quality wherever good hats are known. All styles and all sizes will be here at \$5.

(Also Knox Caps)

By the Makers of Knox Hats

The "Beacon" Hats at \$3

The "Roxford" Hats at \$4

Hat Department

First Floor

Harris & Frank
MAJOR CLOTHIERS
437-441 South Spring St.



February 15th

is the date the Bell Telephone Directory Goes to Press. Be sure your name is in the next issue.

Telephone the Business Office for telephone service, or advertising space rates.

The Pacific Telephone & Telegraph Company



We Are Watch Doctors

We are skilled watch physicians and can cure any watch complaint. Appoint us family physicians to your watch and let us keep it in perfect condition the year around. If you live out of town and want your watch cleaned or repaired, send it in by mail. We will return it safe to you.

A.E. Morrow
Goldsmith & Jeweler
FOURTH
BROADWAY

FAITHFUL TO THE END.

Colt Stands by Mother, Evidently Killed by Car, for Three Days and Nights.

One of the most touching baby cases to come to the attention of the S.P.C.A. in a year has resulted in Superintendent Zimmer asking police aid to help him untangle a mystery.

For three days and three nights a 4-month-old colt stood by the body of its slain mother on West Adams street, waiting, without food or water, the whiny cry of the baby was never again to hear.

Pedestrians passed, joyous auto parties passed, covetous youngsters in knickerbockers tried to play with the baby, but still it stood guard over the lifeless carcass until finally George C. Morton, a ranchman employed between the city and the beach, went to the colt for the second time.

Morton had made a quick trip all the way to San Francisco and back. The colt and its dead mother were in the highway as he passed toward the city and the depot. The baby still stood over the body when he returned.

He notified the S.P.C.A. officers. They went the police to try to find

Sale

Staub's Shoes

Your chance to get "Class A" Footwear and save money. It's our Winter Clearance.

Broken Lines

20% Off

There's a big range of sizes here—many styles in models that are in vogue right now—both high and low cut.

For Men, Women, and Children

Staub's
336 So. Broadway

PUMPS

which produce results. The Laine & Fowler Patent Centrifugal Pump produces the maximum amount of water at the minimum cost. Investigate our Oil and Water Seal and Scientific Systems of Water Development.

THE LAINE & FOWLER CORP.
200-202 South 2nd Ave., Los Angeles.

cate the owner of the dead mother and the colt.

The mare was apparently killed by a street car.

M. Falcare, President-elect of Panama, is the author of the introduction of a book by Senor Garcia Calderon on Latin America, "Its Rise and Progress," just published in London.

"O-Cedar" Polishing Mops and Polish

Pongee Sale

—unusual reductions—Silks as sought after as these are seldom offered below worth right at the start of Spring selling:

Natural Pongee, 26 inches, regularly \$1 for 75c; the \$1.25 quality for \$1.

White Shantung, 36 ins., regularly \$1 for 85c.

White Shanghai, 34 inches, regular \$1.50, for \$1.00.

—Near Main Alibi, First Floor—

dusting, cleaning and polishing are hard, back-breaking tasks which the housewife or her servants must perform periodically. An easier and more satisfactory way is this new being demonstrated on our main floor—featuring the "O-Cedar" polish-mop and polishes. With these one can accomplish as much in a few moments as ordinarily occupy half a day! Come and see Today.



The "O-Cedar" mop is a wonderful contrivance to clean those hard-to-get-at places. It is saturated with "O-Cedar," a vegetable compound. This mop not only cleans but gives a hard, durable, lasting polish and finish. Priced \$1.25.

"O-Cedar" polish is a pure vegetable compound—containing no grease, mineral ingredients or kerosene. It gives a high, durable finish to automobiles, pianos and all hardwood surfaces such as floors, furniture and fixtures. In quantities priced 50c up to \$1.50.

—Upper Left Alibi, Main Floor—

—U. S. Postoffice, Station 51.

—Parcel Post Branch.

Cooler Dry Goods Store
FOUNDED 1878

All Lace Collars at HALF

—that Were Regularly \$5 to \$25!



A Bag Sale!

—discontinued numbers, odds and ends in high grade qualities. About one hundred in the sale—

—shopping and envelope bags of real seal, real walrus, real pin seal, vachette, imported Morocco, suede and fancy grained leathers. Some are in smartly fitted effects. Silk and soft leather linings. Black and a few in colors.

\$2.00 to \$2.50 Bags at \$1.75

\$10.00 to \$12.50 Bags at \$7.75

\$12.50 to \$15.00 Bags at \$9.75

\$15.00 to \$18.00 Bags at \$11.75

\$20.00 to \$25.00 Bags at \$12.75

—Upper Main Alibi, First Floor—

—an exquisite range of styles! Exclusive collar creations of real Irish, Cluny, Plauen and Rottine laces!—

—"petite" Dutch models—round, straight and in novelty shapes suitable for robes—

—long, narrow coat collars—

—and large shawl collars. In fact almost every kind of collar now in fashionable "vogue." Colored white, cream and ecru.

Worth \$5 to \$25—but at Half!

—And other special assortments in lace collars, reduced as follows:

75c to \$1.25 values—50c

\$1.50 to \$2.50 values—\$1

\$2.50 to \$4.50 values—\$2

Center Main Alibi, First Floor—

Tunics at Less

—underpriced One-Third!

—Everything is included. Tunics of real Rouleau and real Princess lace—elegant creations studded with pearls—

—and robes of chiffon and net, beaded, spangled, embroidered and ribbons of effects. White and all evening shades. Reduced one-third.

\$25 Tunics priced \$16.65

\$30 Tunics priced \$20.00

\$35 Tunics priced \$23.25

Up to \$125 Tunics \$83.35

Upper Right Alibi, Below Annex

Hopsackings 85c

—ordinarily \$1.50 the yard!—

—Very smart weaves—for one-piece suits and skirts. Fashionable mixtures in French pruned and plum shades, lavender and gray combinations, two-tones in gray, tan and brown stripes effects, dark green with invisible emerald stripes, brown and gray diagonals and some very desirable grays with black hairlines. 56-inch widths. Worth \$1.50, but 85c today.

—Near Right Alibi, Below Annex—

Flowers 25c

—that were 50c to \$1.35

—They are "leftovers" but priced at a saving sufficient to warrant one purchasing now—for summer hats.

—One will find in the line much desired flowers as roses, lilies, poppies, lilacs, pansies, etc., single and in clusters. The colorings are all in natural tints and the materials of silk, velvet and chiffon.

—Many will make excellent corsage bouquets. Values regularly 50c to \$1.35—at 25c today.

—Millinery Dept., Main Floor—

215-229 S. Broadway

A Clearance Sale of Colored Corset Covers and Underslips

—reductions of One-Half—and some priced even less than Half! Not that they are any the less desirable than formerly, but we wish to force an immediate clearance of all such odds and ends in muslin wear—

—these are especially excellent, both because of the attractive styles and the doubly attractive prices! A few of the garments are briefly described:

Corset Covers, Slips, 15c

—Of pink and blue lawn, very dainty. 25c and 30c values—15c.

—Another pretty model in the waist-line is the high neck style, of pink or blue lawn. 75c ones for 25c.

—Very pleasing styles are these silk mill waist-slips of pink and blue. Regularly \$1.50—for 50c.

—Another effective style is of Dresden patterned silk mill. Regularly \$2—for 50c.

—There are also some very dainty Persian designs of silk mill. Regularly \$2—for 50c.

—Second Floor, Center—

224-226 S. Hill St.

Protect Yourself!

Against Substitutes ... Against Imitations

Get the Well-Known Round Package

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Made in the largest, best equipped and sanitary Malted Milk plant in the world

We do not make "milk products"—Skim Milk, Condensed Milk, etc.

But the Original-Genuine HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

Made from pure, full-cream milk and the extract of select malted grain, reduced to powder form, soluble in water. Best food-drink for all ages.

ASK FOR HORLICK'S

Use all over the Globe

at Home or Soda Fountain

Use all over the Globe

Use all over the Globe

Use all over the Globe

Use all over the Globe

Use all over the Globe

Use all over the Globe

Use all over the Globe

602 Trust and Savings Bldg.

Schoech, a nurse, said Roach paid for services, and was awarded judgment.

Schoech said Roach guaranteed care for \$125 or your money back and often had five to eight inebriated in his sanatorium at one time.

"Did you give them any liquor asked the court.

1, 1918.—[PART II] Money Was Darrow's. (Continued from First Page.)

Franklin's deposition was taken on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, and continued until 6 p.m., one hour later than the ordinary time for closing. The court was granted in order to allow Darrow to have time to attend to a private lawsuit of importance.

TO RUSH CASE. Judge Connelley stated in granting the continuance that hereafter he would not grant any continuance unless it was made outside of court hours.

Both alibi and check were offered in evidence. The witness also identified a check for \$1000 which Franklin made out. He was paid in full.

On re-direct examination, Ford, through the testimony of the witness, stated that he had been to the bank with Franklin to get a check for \$1000.

On re-cross examination, Ford, through the testimony of the witness, stated that he had been to the bank with Franklin to get a check for \$1000.

On re-direct examination, Ford, through the testimony of the witness, stated that he had been to the bank with Franklin to get a check for \$1000.

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On re-direct examination, Ford, through the testimony of the witness, stated that he had been to the bank with Franklin to get a check for \$1000.

TODAY

—IS—

February 1st



Security Shares Advance to 12c Per Share Tonight

When the hour hand points to 12—midnight—Security Shares advance, and unless you have sent in your subscription you will have lost one of the greatest opportunities of your life.

All applications sent in must be post marked not later than 12 o'clock February 1st, and subscriptions will be allotted stock in the order they are received.

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO GET SECURITY SHARES AT 10c

Office Will be Open Until 12 o'clock Tonight

Security Home Builders OF LOS ANGELES

Union Oil Building—Fifth Floor—Offices 507-508-509

Table of Monthly Payments	
1.00 Monthly Pays for	200 Shares, total... 200
1.50 Monthly Pays for	300 Shares, total... 300
2.00 Monthly Pays for	400 Shares, total... 400
2.50 Monthly Pays for	500 Shares, total... 500
3.00 Monthly Pays for	600 Shares, total... 600
3.50 Monthly Pays for	700 Shares, total... 700
4.00 Monthly Pays for	800 Shares, total... 800
4.50 Monthly Pays for	900 Shares, total... 900
5.00 Monthly Pays for	1,000 Shares, total... 1,000
5.50 Monthly Pays for	1,100 Shares, total... 1,100
6.00 Monthly Pays for	1,200 Shares, total... 1,200
6.50 Monthly Pays for	1,300 Shares, total... 1,300
7.00 Monthly Pays for	1,400 Shares, total... 1,400
7.50 Monthly Pays for	1,500 Shares, total... 1,500
8.00 Monthly Pays for	1,600 Shares, total... 1,600
8.50 Monthly Pays for	1,700 Shares, total... 1,700
9.00 Monthly Pays for	1,800 Shares, total... 1,800
9.50 Monthly Pays for	1,900 Shares, total... 1,900
10.00 Monthly Pays for	2,000 Shares, total... 2,000

LARGER CROWD AT AVIATION MEET.

Monoplane and biplane divided honors at the Dominguez aviation meet yesterday, although it was believed that the fast monoplane would easily take the honors.

W. Leonard Bonney on the French Caudron monoplane and Fred De Kor in a biplane, each won their share of first prize yesterday.

Daugherty's passenger—carrying stunt was a preliminary to an event which was held today to determine the value of aeroplanes in carrying troops in warfare.

The gold invitation, which was sent to McKinley from California, and which is prized by Masons as a memento of the dead President, will be presented to one of the highest officials in that order, according to Mr. Kline.

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Times Directory

of Automobiles and Accessories

Abbot and Lozier New Gold by BEKING-SPEERS MOTOR COMPANY 7201, 7202, 7203, 7204, 7205, 7206, 7207, 7208, 7209, 7210, 7211, 7212, 7213, 7214, 7215, 7216, 7217, 7218, 7219, 7220, 7221, 7222, 7223, 7224, 7225, 7226, 7227, 7228, 7229, 7230, 7231, 7232, 7233, 7234, 7235, 7236, 7237, 7238, 7239, 7240, 7241, 7242, 7243, 7244, 7245, 7246, 7247, 7248, 7249, 7250, 7251, 7252, 7253, 7254, 7255, 7256, 7257, 7258, 7259, 7260, 7261, 7262, 7263, 7264, 7265, 7266, 7267, 7268, 7269, 7270, 7271, 7272, 7273, 7274, 7275, 7276, 7277, 7278, 7279, 7280, 7281, 7282, 7283, 7284, 7285, 7286, 7287, 7288, 7289, 7290, 7291, 7292, 7293, 7294, 7295, 7296, 7297, 7298, 7299, 7300, 7301, 7302, 7303, 7304, 7305, 7306, 7307, 7308, 7309, 7310, 7311, 7312, 7313, 7314, 7315, 7316, 7317, 7318, 7319, 7320, 7321, 7322, 7323, 7324, 7325, 7326, 7327, 7328, 7329, 7330, 7331, 7332, 7333, 7334, 7335, 7336, 7337, 7338, 7339, 7340, 7341, 7342, 7343, 7344, 7345, 7346, 7347, 7348, 7349, 7350, 7351, 7352, 7353, 7354, 7355, 7356, 7357, 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8022, 8023, 8024, 8025, 8026, 8027, 8028, 8029, 8030, 8031, 8032, 8033, 8034, 8035, 8036, 8037, 8038, 8039, 8040, 8041, 8042, 8043, 8044, 8045, 8046, 8047, 8048, 8049, 8050, 8051, 8052, 8053, 8054, 8055, 8056, 8057, 8058, 8059, 8060, 8061, 8062, 8063, 8064, 8065, 8066, 8067, 8068, 8069, 8070, 8071, 8072, 8073, 8074, 8075, 8076, 8077, 8078, 8079, 8080, 8081, 8082, 8083, 8084, 8085, 8086, 8087, 8088, 8089, 8090, 8091, 8092, 8093, 8094, 8095, 8096, 8097, 8098, 8099, 8100, 8101, 8102, 8103, 8104, 8105, 8106, 8107, 8108, 8109, 8110, 8111, 8112, 8113, 8114, 8115, 8116, 8117, 8118, 8119, 8120, 8121, 8122, 8123, 8124, 8125, 8126, 8127, 8128, 8129, 8130, 8131, 8132, 8133, 8134, 8135, 8136, 8137, 8138, 8139, 8140, 8141, 8142, 8143, 8144, 8145, 8146, 8147, 8148, 8149, 8150, 8151, 8152, 8153, 8154, 8155, 8156, 8157, 8158, 8159, 8160, 8161, 8162, 8163, 8164, 8165, 8166, 8167, 8168, 8169, 8170, 8171, 8172, 8173, 8174, 8175, 8176, 8177, 8178, 8179, 8180, 8181, 8182, 8183, 8184, 8185, 8186, 8187, 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8520, 8521, 8522, 8523, 8524, 8525, 8526, 8527, 8528, 8529, 8530, 8531, 8532, 8533, 8534, 8535, 8536, 8537, 8538, 8539, 8540, 8541, 8542, 8543, 8544, 8545, 8546, 8547, 8548, 8549, 8550, 8551, 8552, 8553, 8554, 8555, 8556, 8557, 8558, 8559, 8560, 8561, 8562, 8563, 8564, 8565, 8566, 8567, 8568, 8569, 8570, 8571, 8572, 8573, 8574, 8575, 8576, 8577, 8578, 8579, 8580, 8581, 8582, 8583, 8584, 8585, 8586, 8587, 8588, 8589, 8590, 8591, 8592, 8593, 8594, 8595, 8596, 8597, 8598, 8599, 8600, 8601, 8602, 8603, 8604, 8605, 8606, 8607, 8608, 8609, 8610, 8611, 8612, 8613, 8614, 8615, 8616, 8617, 8618, 8619, 8620, 8621, 8622, 8623, 8624, 8625, 8626, 8627, 8628, 8629, 8630, 8631, 8632, 8633, 8634, 8635, 8636, 8637, 8638, 8639, 8640, 8641, 8642, 8643, 8644, 8645, 8646, 8647, 8648, 8649, 8650, 8651, 8652, 8653, 8654, 8655, 8656, 8657, 8658, 8659, 8660, 8661, 8662, 8663, 8664, 8665, 8666, 8667, 8668, 8669, 8670, 8671, 8672, 8673, 8674, 8675, 8676, 8677, 8678, 8679, 8680, 8681, 8682, 8683, 8684, 8685, 8686, 8687, 8

The Advantages of Drinking BAKER'S COCOA

The Cocoa of High Quality
lie in its absolute purity and wholesomeness, its delicious natural flavor, and its perfect assimilation by the digestive organs.

As there are many inferior imitations, be sure to get the genuine with our trade-mark on the package

WALTER BAKER & CO. Limited
ESTABLISHED 1780
DORCHESTER, MASS.

\$250,000.00

Worth of property sold in Dominguez Harbor Tract since November 16th! (Some choice sites left at \$750 up, 10% cash.)

Five big carloads of enthusiastic people took advantage of our Los Angeles harbor excursion last Sunday. After an enjoyable and educational 20-mile boat trip through the Inner and Outer Harbor, interesting lectures were listened to—and considerable time was devoted to reviewing the advantages of Dominguez Harbor Tract—where over a quarter-million dollars' worth of property has been sold during the past two and a half months.

The tremendous sales record has been due to practical conditions. Dominguez Harbor Tract is right at the Harbor—not two miles away from it. It is a REAL HARBOR PROPERTY, with strong industrial and commercial advantages. It occupies a strategic position between two channels practicable for navigation. It is today crossed by steam and electric roads. It is CLOSE TO DEEP WATER.

Arguments in favor of buying harbor property are unnecessary in this advertisement—business experts predict that the harbor traffic will jump to \$400,000,000 annually following the opening of the Panama Canal. An investment in real harbor property today may ultimately bring ten-fold profits.

Excursion to the Harbor 25c Round Trip

Twenty-mile Boat Ride—Sunday 10 A. M.

Go down Sunday and get in close touch with the situation. Get real first-hand information, facts and figures. Then let your own good judgment do the rest. Get tickets at once. Accommodations are limited.

F. P. NEWPORT COMPANY

206-209 Central Bldg.

Home 60175.

Main 4792.

Office open Saturday until 9 p. m.

WILD DIE IN PIGEONHOLE

Venice Lobbyists Advise Neighbors That Sunday Law Will Never Be Passed by the Legislature.
VENICE, Jan. 31.—Venice lobbyists now in Sacramento bent on the defeat of any bill which will close the saloons and places of amusement on Sunday and the glad tidings tonight that the Sunday rest bill now pending in committee, will be killed before it ever reaches the floor, says in his telegram that the measure is full of inaccuracies and is a discrimination against Jews and Catholics. Prior states that the hotel, saloon and amusement men of not only San Francisco, Sacramento and other cities, are aligned against the bill, but that Los Angeles lobbyists are in the capital opposing it. As the bill would cut a huge swath in the revenues in the Venice "spenders" section, there is great rejoicing here.

NEWS BRIEFS.
A crowd of workmen began this afternoon tearing down the fence of the Los Angeles Gun Club, where Hogan and his Tigers are to hold forth Sunday mornings in baseball season. Later surveyors appeared and began the laying out of the grounds. An auto parkway is to be erected and the grounds are to be a grand stand will seat 1000 fans. The matter of the privileges on the city, the Los Angeles Company and the club owners, and Saturday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock at the Maller pier of the formal signing of the transfer of the Vernon franchise to Venice.

At the Monday evening meeting of the City Trustees an application to use a portion of the sand and gravel from the front walk at the foot of West Ocean Avenue for an ostrich farm will be made, the said farm to be erected before the beginning of the summer season.

A meeting of the Elks' Gumbol Committee will be held in the office of the racing coaster Sunday afternoon at 2:30, when final details of the celebration and dedication of the new temple will be worked out.

SOLDIERS' HOME.
VETERANS SHOW THEIR REGARD.

Colored Cochrane is Given a Kindly Farewell.

General Barry Who Took Charge of the Home for Disabled Soldiers is Also Given a Volley of Cheers As He Assumes Office of Commander.

SOLDIERS' HOME, Jan. 31.
Cheers for the going and cheers for coming was the order of affairs in Memorial Hall this afternoon at an informal meeting called by members of the home, for the purpose of introducing to veterans of this branch their new Governor, Gen. F. H. Barry, and from a desire to give expression to the esteem with which the retiring Governor, Col. T. J. Cochrane, is regarded by veterans.

General Barry, who took charge of the home for disabled soldiers, is also given a volley of cheers as he assumes office of commander.

The street railway manager took the property over about a year ago, following extended and complicated litigation, attendant upon the abandonment of the whole enterprise.

The hotel, when completed, will contain 300 rooms, or thirty-eight more than originally contemplated. On the second, third and fourth floors the partitions will be rearranged to allow for larger suites, and among the new features will be a greatly enlarged ballroom, an auditorium with stage, and a hospital for the treatment of the wounded.

The building, which is in the form of a capital "C", is 190 feet long and will, when completed, be six stories high in the center and four stories on the wings. The construction will be of reinforced concrete throughout and the building will be absolutely fireproof.

PASADENANS TO GO NORTH.
Pasadena will return the visit of the Royal Romainians of Portland, Ore. to the Tournament of Roses on New Year's Day. A party from this city will attend the Portland Rose Carnival to be held June 8, next.

A permanent organization, to be an auxiliary to the Tournament of Roses Association, was formed at meeting held at the Hotel Maryland last night. Seventy-one Pasadenaans have signed the membership bill, and there are promises of other members, making a total of 100.

The name of the organization has not been fully determined on as yet, but the Knights of the Tournament of Roses was mentioned last night, but the selection of a name was left to a committee, as was also the designing of the costumes, which the members will wear. Like the Portland Romainians, who were known everywhere along their route by their white suits, the Pasadenaans will be a striking uniform. Several ideas were submitted last night, but those will be considered further before the final decision is reached.

This new Crown City organization, while its first purpose will be to host Pasadena for all that is out, will also be a committee in general. The party will make headquarters in San Francisco and other places along the route, and everywhere the praises of

with whose comfort he has for the past five years been charged. When called to the stage by Veterans J. E. Bell, who presided, Col. Cochrane was greeted with unanimous evidence of regard. In reply, the Governor briefly expressed his appreciation of the kindness and thoughtfulness which had suggested the meeting.

On introducing his successor, Gen. Barry, the colonel felt that he was leaving them in good hands, and trusted that members would give to the new commander the same confidence and support which he had given to the old one. He was greeted by cheers, as members rose to the feet.

An informal reception followed, the general occupying a post on the stage while the line numbering hundreds of guests, shook the one hand left to the general with a warm and vigor that must have assured him that he was welcomed.

Two men, one a newspaper writer, the other an actor, both friends, play off a game of poker for one of the most original staves ever conceived, the absolute future of the loser. It's a real situation.

AT YOUR BOOKSELLERS \$1.25 NET
R. G. BROWNE & CO., PUBLISHERS, CHICAGO

As long as you use L. A. Gas you will be assured of PERFECT GAS SERVICE.
Los Angeles Gas and Electric Corporation.

Drink Puritas Distilled Water-5 Gallons 40c
Phonics: Home 10083, Main 9191.
L. A. ICE AND COLD STORAGE CO.

Bell and Wing
By FREDERICK FANNING AYER
Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling—London Academy.
Power and originality—Cord Examiner.
A great work—Boston Herald.
Marks of genius constantly—Troy Record.
A wealth of ideas—Boston Herald.
Genuine aspiration and power—Ozark Review, England.
Near the stars—Portland Oregonian.
Astounding fertility—Brooklyn Times.
A striking book of verse—Boston Post.
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, N. Y. Price \$2.50

Cities and Towns of Los Angeles County

NEWS REPORTS FROM CORRESPONDENTS OF THE TIMES

THOUSANDS FOR THE WENTWORTH

Great Pasadena Hotel Is to Be Completed.

H. E. Huntington to Spend Fortune on Ground.

Crown City Will Send a Delegation to Portland.

PASADENA, Feb. 1.—Plans and specifications for the contemplated additions and improvements to the Hotel Wentworth at Oak Knoll have

been completed by the architect, Myron Hunt, of Los Angeles, and some of the construction bids are now being received. The completion of the Wentworth, which has stood for years a pile of unimproved masonry on the crest of the highest hill in the vicinity, will mark one of the most important and most general developments of recent years near Pasadena.

July 1909, 999 will be expended by H. E. Huntington in the improvements to the great tourist caravan, which will be made one of the handsomest hotels of its type in the world, even as it will be one of the largest. Approximately \$1,000,000 had been sunk in the enormous structure before the new historical collapse of the whole enterprise.

The street railway manager took the property over about a year ago, following extended and complicated litigation, attendant upon the abandonment of the whole enterprise.

The hotel, when completed, will contain 300 rooms, or thirty-eight more than originally contemplated. On the second, third and fourth floors the partitions will be rearranged to allow for larger suites, and among the new features will be a greatly enlarged ballroom, an auditorium with stage, and a hospital for the treatment of the wounded.

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A permanent organization, to be an auxiliary to the Tournament of Roses Association, was formed at meeting held at the Hotel Maryland last night. Seventy-one Pasadenaans have signed the membership bill, and there are promises of other members, making a total of 100.

The name of the organization has not been fully determined on as yet, but the Knights of the Tournament of Roses was mentioned last night, but the selection of a name was left to a committee, as was also the designing of the costumes, which the members will wear. Like the Portland Romainians, who were known everywhere along their route by their white suits, the Pasadenaans will be a striking uniform. Several ideas were submitted last night, but those will be considered further before the final decision is reached.

This new Crown City organization, while its first purpose will be to host Pasadena for all that is out, will also be a committee in general. The party will make headquarters in San Francisco and other places along the route, and everywhere the praises of

with whose comfort he has for the past five years been charged. When called to the stage by Veterans J. E. Bell, who presided, Col. Cochrane was greeted with unanimous evidence of regard. In reply, the Governor briefly expressed his appreciation of the kindness and thoughtfulness which had suggested the meeting.

On introducing his successor, Gen. Barry, the colonel felt that he was leaving them in good hands, and trusted that members would give to the new commander the same confidence and support which he had given to the old one. He was greeted by cheers, as members rose to the feet.

An informal reception followed, the general occupying a post on the stage while the line numbering hundreds of guests, shook the one hand left to the general with a warm and vigor that must have assured him that he was welcomed.

Two men, one a newspaper writer, the other an actor, both friends, play off a game of poker for one of the most original staves ever conceived, the absolute future of the loser. It's a real situation.

AT YOUR BOOKSELLERS \$1.25 NET
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As long as you use L. A. Gas you will be assured of PERFECT GAS SERVICE.
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Phonics: Home 10083, Main 9191.
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Bell and Wing
By FREDERICK FANNING AYER
Absorbing, astounding, inspiring, baffling—London Academy.
Power and originality—Cord Examiner.
A great work—Boston Herald.
Marks of genius constantly—Troy Record.
A wealth of ideas—Boston Herald.
Genuine aspiration and power—Ozark Review, England.
Near the stars—Portland Oregonian.
Astounding fertility—Brooklyn Times.
A striking book of verse—Boston Post.
G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, Publishers, N. Y. Price \$2.50

Dirty Tan Shows Dyed Black
with "Japs." He at once started, but with other drug stores. Avoid harmful stains.

INITIAL STEPS FOR NEW SCHOOL

LONG BEACH SCHOOL BOARD SUES CHAIR FOR REMOVAL

One Hundred and Forty Dollars Recently Voted by School Board to Remove School Auditor Returns to Board Demanded by Council Members

LONG BEACH, Jan. 31.—Steps for the removal of the Long Beach school board, taken this afternoon when the school board, was to advertise for sealed bids for school site between Alamitos and south of the city, to consist of from five acres and competitive

from architects for a six-story school at East Fourth street and Temple street and for a room building on the new school grounds. Plans and bids are expected to be received by the board on February 11.

The board took this action, canvassing the vote of the members on an issue of \$144,000, were cast, of which \$125,000 were bonds and \$19,000 cash. The bonds and cash are ready to be offered for sale by the board.

CHURCH CLUB FORMING.
At a meeting attended by members of the Episcopal church, a Men's Club was formally organized and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. The club is to be known as the Long Beach Episcopal Men's Club.

W. L. Stephens, city school superintendent, was elected president, and Don P. Stephens, city treasurer, was elected secretary. The club is to be organized on a basis of \$100,000, and the members are to be elected by the board.

REFUSE TO OBEY.
Although the City Council has passed a resolution to remove the school auditor, the school board has refused to obey the order. The board is to be removed by the council, but the school board has refused to do so.

The school board has refused to obey the order of the council, and the council has refused to remove the school board. The school board is to be removed by the council, but the school board has refused to do so.

NEWS BRIEFS.
Gilbert Saut, aged 14, a son of the Carroll Park school, was the night of his left eye as a result of being hit accidentally by a ball thrown in play by a companion. The boy is now recovering from the injury.

Another meeting of the board of directors will be held at the rooms of the Board of Trade at 3 o'clock next Thursday morning, at which time the standing committee will be named.

Samuel J. Van Ornum, who has just severed his connection with the city as City Engineer, is in order that he may go to San Francisco and open a business of his own, upon the termination of his municipal duties here yesterday.

The city tax delinquency this year is heavier than it has ever been before. City Treasurer Munson announced yesterday that it amounts to \$12,984.68. This is more than \$5000 higher than the delinquency of last year.

Two more names were yesterday added to the list of candidates for City Commissioner by the form of government is changed this spring. They are Prof. C. B. Thompson, president of the Washington school, and A. A. Jones, of No. 355 Oakland avenue.

The Pasadena Elks have already had their initial rehearsal for the minstrel show that they are to present at Clune's Pasadena Theater, February 20 and 21.

The second semester of the Orton school will open next Monday.

Wadsworth sells paints.—(Advertisement.)
Hotel Vista del Arroyo, Pasadena.—(Advertisement.)
Spring embroideries at Herta's.—(Advertisement.)
Royal Laundry shoe repair department. Phones 62.—(Advertisement.)

MANHATTAN BEACH.
Following the formation of a school district here which has been petitioned for from the County Supervisors by the residents, a bond election will be called to secure funds for the erection of an \$18,000 or \$20,000 school building. Today the County School Board recommended to the Board of Supervisors that the petition for the school district be granted and the appointments of Llewellyn Price, Walter Wilson and J. A. Reinhard as members of the local school board. This recommendation will be presented to the Supervisors next Monday. The local school board will call a bond election for a building as soon after organization as possible.

There are at present more than fifty children in the proposed school district who are now attending the Harbison and Redondo Villa tract schools.

Dirty Tan Shows Dyed Black
with "Japs." He at once started, but with other drug stores. Avoid harmful stains.

RE-REACHING IN ITS EFFECT.

Bernardino Judge Gives Notable Decision.

District Attorney Will Appeal to Supreme Court.

Decision at Issue Is Equalization of Taxes.

BERNARDINO, Jan. 31.—[Special Dispatch.] A decision that is re-reaching in its effect, if it is confirmed by the Supreme Court, was this afternoon handed down by Judge B. F. Bernardino in the Superior Court when he decided that the county cannot assess and collect taxes from the pre-existing plant of the Fruit Express at Colton.

Case of the Fruit Express at Colton. The case involves the question of the equalization of taxes. The court has decided that the county cannot assess and collect taxes from the pre-existing plant of the Fruit Express at Colton.

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The Biggest Dividend Payers in California Imperial Valley Hogs THANK YOU

The Directors of the California Land and Hog Company take this opportunity to thank the investing public for the unusual interest taken in our co-operative company.

This company has made just 16 announcements through the daily papers, and the results shown by the large number of persons coming to us for information is more than satisfactory.

It has been a pleasure to us to interview so large a number of investors. Many have made investments through us. The others are interested in our hobby—IMPERIAL LAND AND HOGS.

The development of Imperial Valley has been phenomenal. It is the poor man's chance—the opportunity of the man of moderate means. Our advice is to get into Imperial Valley NOW, some way, somehow.

CALIFORNIA LAND AND HOG COMPANY
A. MacQuarrie, George A. Long,
A. D. MacQuarrie, P. W. Brooks,
J. W. Ward.

The Company's Plans for the Future

Beginning the first of February we shall start an active campaign for the sale of Imperial Little Farms and Townsite Lots. From the sale of this land the company will earn its first profits, and pay its first dividends. It is our intention to make Imperial an ideal money-making company.

We are selling these townsite lots from \$100.00 to \$300.00, on payments as low as \$1.00 to \$3.00 per week, and it is estimated that the profits from the sale of these lots alone will be the company \$150,000.

While everything grows in Imperial—olives, dates, oranges, cotton, melons—we recommend the raising of alfalfa and hogs. They are the quickest money makers.

We find it is impossible to buy registered hogs in California, consequently we are seeking other markets. We expect, however, to complete our buying by the first of March. We shall begin breeding at that time, and expect to have registered pigs for sale within six months. The profits realized from these sales will make possible regular dividends.

BUY STOCK NOW

Nine o'clock Monday night (Feb. 3d) closes our offering of stock at 10c a share

AFTER MONDAY THE PRICE WILL BE 12c

The money received from the sale of this stock will be used in buying registered hogs, and in taking options on more Imperial Valley land.

On February 20th the price of the stock will again be raised from 10c to 12c. With the sale of this last allotment of 50,000 shares, our campaign for sale of stock will close, as the proceeds will be sufficient to carry out all plans as now outlined.

The sale efforts of the company will then be directed to the sale of Imperial Lands, and the raising of hogs for profit, as well as registered stock. With these sales should come the payment of regular dividends, which will rapidly increase the value of the stock.

Buy Stock Now at 10c. The Opportunity Is Yours. After February 3d the Price Will Be 12c. February 20th It Will Go to 15c

Come in and talk Hogs with us. Our Hog expert is in the office on Saturday and Monday until 9 p.m.

California Land and Hog Co.

Department 2
523 L. A. Investment Building, Los Angeles, Cal.
Open until 9 p.m. (Open Sunday 10 to 4)

Forty Points Selected for Smudging Test.

RIVERSIDE, Jan. 31.—Dr. Herbert J. Weber, in charge of the Riverside Citrus Experiment Station, has returned from the north with the announcement of the appointment of the men whom he will have investigate the different phases of the problems connected with protection from frost.

The work is outlined by Dr. Weber as follows: Frozen fruit segregation, effectiveness of smudging or heating, general frost damage, survey of the oranges and lemon districts and publications.

The first subject will be handled by Messrs. Young, Smith and Thomas at Corona; Messrs. Shamel and Scott at Pomona; Messrs. Bona and Martin at Whittier; Messrs. Young, Smith and Thomas.

Problems will be gone into as follows in the matter of the general survey of the frost damage in the orange and lemon districts:

Extent of injuries in various sections.

Shipping conditions of fruit.

Comparative hardness of the varieties.

Search for hardy buds or trees.

Segregation on air currents as governed by topography.

Effect of windbreaks and kind of windbreaks.

Compilation of frost temperature as shown by thermograph and thermometer records.

LOOKING FOR BURGLARS.

Six Men Patrol South Pasadena Streets in Effort to Catch the Willy Thieves—News Brief.

SOUTH PASADENA, Jan. 31.—Six men are now patrolling the streets of South Pasadena every night, and the city has been restricted so that all portions of it are covered every fifteen minutes. Signals have been arranged whereby any policeman can call to his assistants others in the vicinity and the chances of burglary are considerably lessened. With the vigilance which all the citizens of the city are keeping, it is thought this will stop all burglaries and cause any suspicious characters to fight shy of the city. Trustee Warren M. Carter has worked out the plan for patrolling the city, and with Marshal Johnson they have perfected the best protection along this line that South Pasadena has ever had. To assist a telephone exchange is being installed for all city offices and when this is completed the policeman will report every fifteen minutes and residents will be able to summon assistance immediately.

NEWS BRIEF.

Disposal of garbage has been bothering the trustees and they are making efforts to better present conditions. Persons along the present route of the wagons which dispose of the garbage have complained of the heavy wagons used by the city and the Chamber of Commerce has called the attention of the trustees to the unsanitary way in which garbage is treated. It is now taken care of by a private company, and it is suggested that the only solution of the problem is for the city to purchase its own waterproof covered wagons. Carter has been appointed to confer with the city of Pasadena and see if arrangements could be made to use Pasadena's incinerator. It was stated that the full capacity of the incinerator was not being used and a conference is to be held with

THE SAINT

You dine well and sleep well when you go Santa Fe to San Francisco

The equipment, the cuisine and courteous service on

The Saint

made this train popular among those who demand the utmost in luxury and accommodation. It will please you too.

Departs 5:15 p. m. daily

The Angel: Brings you back

Santa Fe City Office: 334 S. Spring St.
Phone A 5234, Main 734, Dwyer 1537

Read bed card—No dust

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

TULARE, Jan. 31.—James Wiggins, a woodchopper, aged nearly 70, who has been a local character for years, was drugged and robbed of \$250 at his little camp on the James River near this city, according to a story told the police today. Wiggins is in a bad mental condition, either from drink or the effects of the drug he claims was administered to him, and can give anything but a clear account of the robbery.

Wiggins worked along in his camp and he told a rambling story of two strange men who visited his camp night before last. The men were driving a light wagon, of which he gave a fairly good description. Wiggins says they invited him to have a drink, and remembered nothing after that until nearly twenty-four hours later. When he awoke his savings of the past several years had disappeared with the visitors.

Los Angeles Times Illustrated Weekly

Unique Magazine of the Sensuous Southwest



1913 | 10th Year—New Series.
Volume III, No. 2.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1913.

Single Copies, by mail, | TEN CENTS
Or at News Agencies.

A Crowded Calendar.

FEBRUARY 1913.

LENT



THE FIRST VACATION.

LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY



A PENNY FOR OUR THOUGHTS TODAY.

VALENTINE DAY



WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY

HE COULDN'T TELL A LIE -



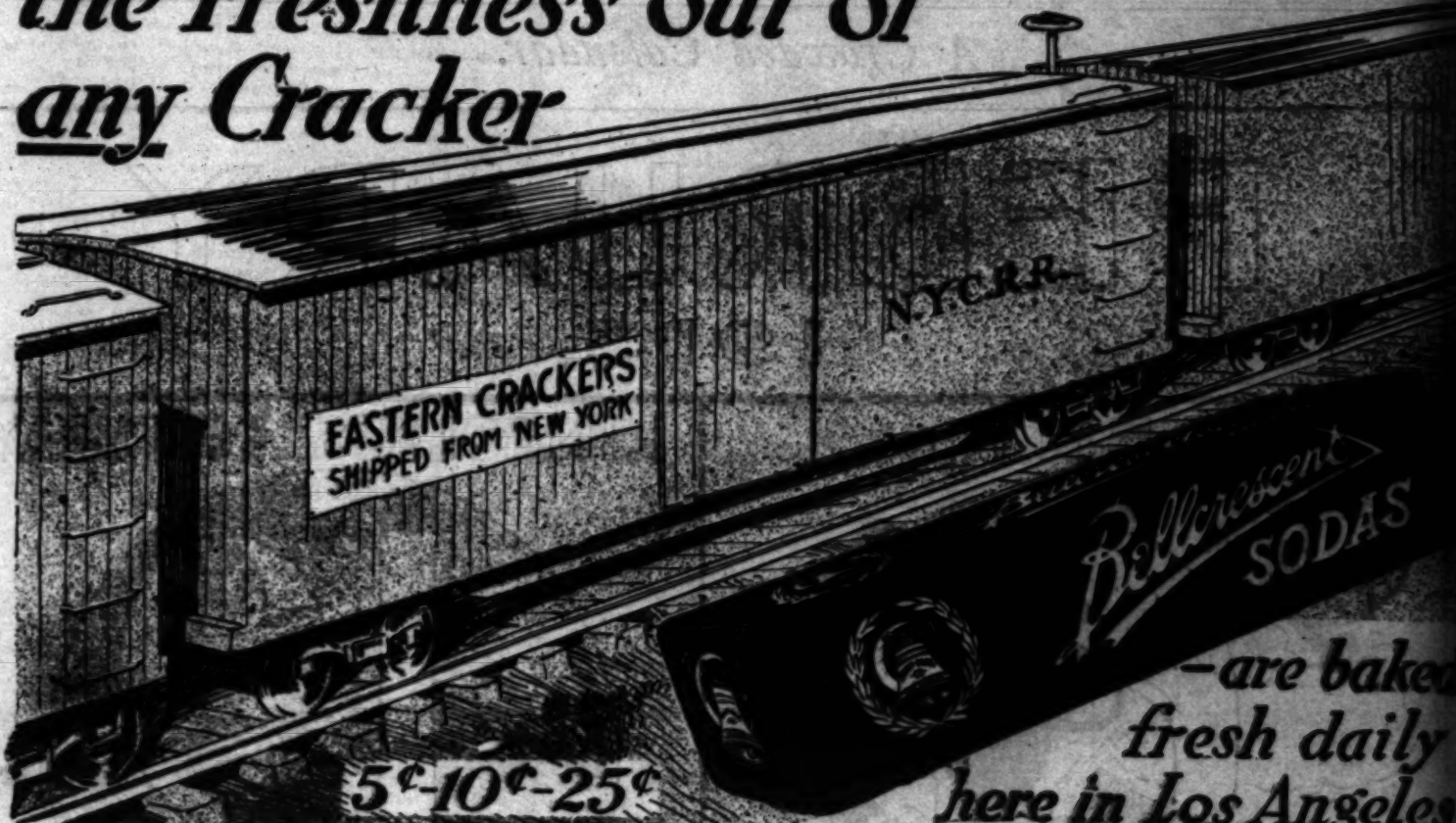
There are not many days in this month, but there are some big ones.

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—are baked
fresh daily
here in Los Angeles
BY KAHN-BECK CO.

On the Coast

In the West

It's Always Best

The Los Angeles Times

Contains all the news; besides special unequalled features, indeed a great variety of popular articles from eminent writers and more advertising matter than any other newspaper extant.

It thoroughly covers Los Angeles and Southern California, also reaches the wonderful San Joaquin Valley, Nevada, Arizona and New Mexico.

Its popularity is attested by the fact that it carries twice as many "Want" or "Liner" advertisements as any other paper in the Pacific Southwest.

The Times gives its advertising patrons greater value for less money than any other medium, and supplies its readers with exclusive and reliable news.

The subscription price is, Daily and Sunday, \$9 per year by carrier, or, postage paid, 75 cents per month. Sunday only (including Illustrated Weekly Magazine,) \$3.50 per year.

Rates for advertising furnished on application.

The Times-Mirror Company

New Times Building, First and Broadway, Los Angeles, Cal.

Illustrated Weekly

THE TIMES MAGAZINE
ESTABLISHED DEC. 5, 1897. REORGANIZED
JAN. 6, 1912, AND JAN. 4, 1913.

devoted to the development of California and the
West, the exploitation of their resources and
the well-being of their people. Popular descriptive sketches, solid
ground in fact, statement and information; brilliant
humor, correspondence, poetry and pictures; the
Garden, the Farm and the Range.

Illustration in line and color; illustrations in scope to
include, with the flavor of the land and of the sun,
the mountains, canyons, plains, valleys and plains of
"Land of Heart's Desire."

Independent weekly vehicle of general discussion,
politics and description; a journal of views, opinions
and convictions; the steady champion of liberty,
and freedom in the industries, holding up the hands
of good men and women, without distinction, who
are honestly seeking to better their condition in life and
serve the cause of home, country and civilization.

Illustrated Weekly, being complete in itself, is served
to the public separately from The Times news sheets when
required.

Contributors: In submitting matter for publication in
the Illustrated Weekly, you are advised to retain copies
of your writings. Manuscripts accompanied by postals
will be returned if not found suitable; but otherwise
the return is not guaranteed.

Rate by subscription: 10 cents a copy. With the
Times, \$3.50 a year; without, \$2.00 a year. THE
TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY, Publishers, New Times
Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

Entered as second-class matter January 5, 1913, at Los
Angeles, Cal., under Act of March 3, 1879.

Los Angeles Times
Illustrated Weekly

Under the Editorial Direction of
HARRISON GRAY OTIS.

Regular Weekly Issue Over 91,000.

BY THE WESTERN SEA,
AND IN THE HEART OF THE SOUTHWEST.

Sunshine in Heart and Brain.

WHEN in early January the severest
frost ever known in Southern California
and the most generally widespread
in the territory fell upon the fruit
orchards, the people generally, and the cit-
rus-growers particularly, never for a mo-
ment lost faith or courage. They are an in-
telligent people, and knew full well that
though the whole citrus crop should have
been destroyed, involving a loss of \$50,000,
the section had products and industries
that would bring in ten times that amount
a year. They knew, too, that one crop
more in a score of years is not a disastrous
thing, or insurmountable. The spirit of the
people and the sunshine in their hearts and
heads are illustrated by an episode in the
life of one of the largest citrus-fruit
growing districts in the section. At Covina
a people with one accord met on a Sunday
afternoon in one of the houses of worship,
and there, undismayed and without anxiety
for the future, held a sort of secondary
giving service. The frost was gone,
and an abundant rain had followed. The
sun was gleaming brightly in the westside
sky, mocking-birds singing in the trees, and
under blades of grass springing all over
the mesas. The balmy air of California
was whispering gentle music in the
branches of the trees, announcing that Cal-
ifornia still lived, with the hand of a benign
evidence spread over her in blessing, and
that if there was reason for regret at the
loss of a part of a crop there remained a
wealth of things for which to be supremely
thankful. Such is California and such the
spirit of her people.

Thanks, Neighbor, But—

FROM away up at Hoquiam, in the State
of Washington, comes a sympathetic and
encouraging note from one of The Times'
contemporaries published there. The paper
of the Alkali land, referring to the partial
loss of the citrus crop of California, says:
"A fire should run through Chehalis
country, destroying all the standing timber.
It is doubtful if the monetary loss would
be great in Southern California occa-
sioned by the recent cold weather and the
loss of the citrus-fruit crops of that
happy region." Further on, the Wash-
ington paper calls Southern California "es-
sentially an ephemeral region. It subsists
entirely on sentiment, and the citrus-fruit
country is the only tangible thing it has—
the rest being climate and beauty." Then
comes a note founded on fact and intelli-
gent understanding in these words: "Such
weather may not again visit that region
another quarter of a century, and by
next year the depressed people will have
recovered their nerve, and everything will

THE TIMES MAGAZINE.

REORGANIZED
JAN. 4, 1913, AND JAN. 4, 1913.

Devoted to the development of California and the West, the magazine is a record of the progress of the state and the nation. It contains the best of the literature of the day, and is a valuable source of information for the student and the general reader. It is published weekly, except on Sundays and public holidays.

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again be serene." The spirit of our contemporary is right, but his mind is in error. It is sincerely to be hoped that the standing timber in Chehalis county is worth a larger sum than \$25,000,000, or than twice that amount. We leave that for the Hoquiam paper to figure out for itself. But it is going abroad to learn news about home to read that the citrus-fruit crop is the only tangible thing in Southern California, where the oil product amounts to 90,000,000 barrels a year, where in the single city of Los Angeles during the year 1912 the new buildings erected cost \$31,000,000, and where dairies, deciduous-fruit crops, celery, and a hundred other products of the soil remain for the people to fall back upon. Probably in Chehalis county the standing timber is the main if not the only reliance of the population. But in Southern California our eggs are carried in thousands of baskets, and the baskets are all usually full.

Midsummer in January by Sunlit Seas.

LAST Sunday, being the twenty-sixth day of January, 60,000 people from Los Angeles and near-by cities visited the neighboring beaches and spent the day in shirt-waists wandering along the singing sands, or in bathing suits plunging through the rolling tides of the Pacific. The news ought to be spread abroad. For however figures untruthful may make truthful figures prevaricate, it is difficult for the photographic art to make the reliable old sun imitate the father of lies. Sunlight will tell the truth if given an opportunity. The best missionary those interested in Southern California could send broadcast over the East would be last Monday morning's Times with the modern mermaids sporting in the sands and the waves along the coast of Southern California. Coney Island and Atlantic City may present such scenes next June, but only Southern California can furnish them in January.

What About the Philippines?

THE Philippine archipelago is an empire in itself. The islands contain 139,000 square miles of terra firma, peopled by 8,000,000 human beings. The hard-wood forests of the archipelago cover 10,000,000 acres, and contain the finest cabinet furniture and finishing woods in the world. The agricultural lands cover 7,000,000 acres, 500,000 acres of which are suitable to the production of cane sugar, and thousands of acres are suitable for the cultivation of rubber, rice, cocoa, pineapples, and all sorts of tropical fruits. In spots the climate is trying to persons reared in the temperate zone, but according to the statistics the average maximum temperature for twenty-five years is a little over 83 degrees Fahrenheit, and the average minimum 73 1/2 degrees. Development has reached a pretty high plane in the islands, for the exports for 1911 amounted to over \$40,000,000, of which hemp stood for a little more than \$16,000,000, copra for almost \$10,000,000, sugar for more than \$3,000,000, all eked out with miscellaneous exports totaling in value \$5,723,482. The imports were worth more than the exports, just falling to reach a total of \$50,000,000. The islands, in soil production and timber growth, are all right; it is only man that is "vile."

California Lies and Lians.

A STORY used to be told in pioneer days of an Argonaut who had returned to "the States," and years afterward his son was about to seek the shores of the Western Sea, of which he had heard so much from the paternal lips. The boy asked his father, on the eve of departure, for some advice, and the man from California gave it in this manner: "When you reach California do not believe a word you hear, and after you have been there a year do not believe a word you say." The returning Argonauts were held to far outliving Baron Munchausen or any other traveler from strange lands. In those days they had an association in New York, and annually these people from the land of gold held a reunion on Admission Day. Among the Knickerbockers they earned the reputation of the greatest liars on earth. On one of these occasions the presiding officer, when he arose to address the assembly, referred to the reputation of the California crowd for unvaracity, and proceeded to prove that they were bigger liars than ever King David thought of. As he proceeded to recount the marvelous products of the Golden State, which he referred to as all lies, he would reach under the table and pull out a pumpkin bigger than a barrel, and label it "California Lie No. 1." A little while after, out came a sweet potato as long as one's

arm, and as thick around as a fat man's leg, labeled "California Lie No. 2." In due time followed a beet, "California Lie No. 3," and so on until the whole banquet table from end to end was literally piled with as choice a collection of California lies as ever astonished the eyes of eastern people. They held a similar reunion in Chicago the other day, where everything on the banquet table was from California. But there was a difference between this and the ancient event in New York, inasmuch as part of the exhibits were a series of moving pictures presenting California scenes ranging from city skyscrapers aligning long blocks of streets to citrus-fruit orchards and sloping mesas overshadowed by the purple mountains.

It's an Old, Old Story.

THE writer of this paragraph (or rather the dictator of it, as he talks to the type machine) holds in his hands an article from the San Francisco Post, being a letter dated "San Gabriel Mission, Los Angeles, February 3, 1877." It is from the pen of the redoubtable "Jeems Pipes of Pipesville," otherwise known as Steve Massett, an old-time humorist of the Pacific Coast. Now reflect that that is more than a generation ago, when Los Angeles was a small adobe town and Southern California was mostly a pasture for flocks of sheep, herds of cattle and bands of horses. The writer of that article had gone up and down the valley with eyes wide open, and little escaped his attention. He found orange groves, walnuts, almonds and a dozen other kinds of nuts. He found a band of a hundred fat swine rounded up to drive to San Francisco, and 12,000 head of sheep on the Baldwin ranches. He found the famous race-track and its blooded horses, and the twenty-mile drive from the mountains at Santa Anita across the river to the Puente hills. And here's what he says of Southern California at that day: "The land for the immigrant is indeed here. At the San Gabriel depot were thousands of feet of lumber for putting up farm houses, and as we drove through two or three pretty little villages, with schoolhouses, churches, taverns and groceries, occasionally we would hear the whistle of the steam engine and the rushing train of the Southern Pacific Railroad carrying its burden of freight and passengers to the Colorado River. I think it not only a pleasant task (somewhat difficult in one letter) to thus imperfectly attempt to describe for your readers the great benefits of development, the wonderful resources, of this land, but the enjoyment of future generations."

The Next Sugar-Beet Harvest.

THE indomitable courage of the people of Southern California is well illustrated by the energetic way in which they are taking hold of the planting of sugar beets for the coming summer campaign. Congress is in session, not attending much to the business of the present, but planning for the future, when in April if not in March the next Congress will assemble in extraordinary session to play battledore and shuttlecock with the tariff schedules, and in that game there is a prospect of the California sugar industry getting some rather rude blows. If raw sugar is put on the free list, California sugar-beet growers will get a deal much worse than anything that has happened to Southern California in the recent, or even in the forgotten, past. Yet around all the sugar factories the people are preparing their lands to sow the beet seed. In Orange county 35,000 acres are the prospective crop, from which the farmers expect to receive \$3,500,000. So around all the other factories, and far out from these, contracts are being made with the farmers for their crops. Of course the sugar factories are taking big chances on what Congress will do to them, but they are too courageous to yield the battle until it is entirely lost.

More Subdivision.

HOW rapidly development is going on between the city and the beach towns all the way from the Palisades above Santa Monica to the mouth of the San Gabriel River below Long Beach! A syndicate has acquired a tract of forty-one acres on Pico boulevard, west of The Palms, at \$2500 an acre, a total consideration of \$101,785. This is to be subdivided, and if the methods followed in the adjoining tracts obtain here, each acre will make five building lots, or homes for nearly 200 families on the tract. It is simply marvelous the way that territory along the Venice Short Line is settling up.

"Column Forward"

A RECORD OF INDUSTRIAL PROGRESS ACHIEVED.

WE HAVE come to the end of the first month of the new year, and it leaves a record making a new high-water mark in progress in almost all lines of industrial development in Southern California, as will appear from the following items of things actually done, all of them great in reality or influence.

On the corner of Sixth street and Park View avenue is now going up one of the most sumptuous apartment-houses in Los Angeles, at a cost of \$80,000. It lies two blocks west of the Rampart and of the Bryson apartment-houses, which are excelled only in New York City, and possibly in Chicago. Meantime, plans are preparing for a much more ambitious structure on Sixth street, corner of Lake, between two hotels now existing there. Work on this will begin as soon as the contracts are let. This marks notable development in one of the most fascinating districts of the city. Seven years ago frontage on Westlake Park was selling at \$100 a front foot, and even less. The corner referred to on Park View avenue was sold recently at \$300 a foot, and nearly all frontage on the beautiful lake is now held at about \$500 a front foot.

New towns are the order of nearly every day in Southern California, and the baby the town stork dropped last year is a yorn; Hercules by the time it celebrates its first anniversary of birth. Owensmouth, in the San Fernando Valley, is not a year old, and yet the Pacific Electric is busy putting up a depot at a cost of \$5000, and recently there was shipped from there a train of twenty carloads of fat cattle numbering 800 in all, fed on the waste of the sugar beets and now sent to the slaughter-house. Down by the sea lies El Segundo, another brand-new town about ready to celebrate the second anniversary of its birth, and now with a population of close to a thousand souls.

"Forward" is always the marching order all through Southern California. The Pacific Electric Railroad Company, at a cost of \$450,000, is busy extending the line from Riverside to Arlington Heights. Work is going forward, too, on the line to connect Riverside with San Bernardino by way of Colton. Then follows one from La Habra to Corona, through the Santa Ana Canyon, and another one from San Bernardino to the Fortuna orange groves at the mouth of Lytle Creek. The meaning of all this is the opening up of land suitable for citrus-fruit culture. The Fortuna people are raking the State as with a fine-tooth comb for nursery stock, and if the trees can be had, the planting of this year will reach a total of 1500 acres, in San Bernardino county.

The Owens River aqueduct is almost a fact accomplished. The distributing reservoir in Franklin Canyon, back of Hollywood, will be completed in a few weeks. The prospect of this abundant river of water is stimulating development far and wide. Its influence is particularly felt along the higher mesas, and this is what has inspired a syndicate of capitalists to invest \$300,000 in lands, mostly raw, lying up in the Crescenta and La Canada country, and extending down through the Verdugo section to Glendale. A new town, Montrose, is developing rapidly without any costly canal extensions, the pressure will lift Owens River water over fertile foothills, where lands heretofore regarded as almost if not entirely useless are destined to prove the most desirable for residence purposes in the section.

When about twenty years ago a Congressional commission came out here to investigate the possibility of a harbor at San Pedro, some of the eastern lawmakers said there was no possibility of constructing a harbor, and if there were, we had no need of one and would not have in a hundred years. During the year 1912 the amount of merchandise received at the Los Angeles harbor from foreign ports amounted in value to \$2,716,127. This merchandise came from all over the world, and the government collected duties on these imports, amounting to \$718,339.92. With the opening of the Panama Canal this commerce will be doubled, trebled and quadrupled as year after year passes.

The Monroe Doctrine.

IT IS very nearly a hundred years since President Monroe astonished Europe by announcing that the United States would regard it as an act of hostility for any foreign power to attempt to gain any new foothold on the Western Hemisphere.

History does not record a bolder act on the part of the Chief Executive of any nation on the globe. The little American republic contained but a handful of millions of poor colonists, mostly engaged in agriculture, the country being without factories or capital on anything like a large scale.

President Monroe's declaration was founded about as largely on shrewdness as on courage. He must have felt pretty sure beforehand that Great Britain would sustain him in this policy. That monarchy already had Canada to the north of the United States, and important colonies along the small of the back of the American continent, and in these had an advantage over all other European powers. Shrewd English statesmen were certain to see the advantage to their own country in shutting out rivals from maintaining a foothold on the Western Hemisphere.

For this whole century the Monroe doctrine has served a most excellent purpose so far as the development of the United States is concerned, particularly in maintaining conditions where peace is almost certain. For a full century not a gun has been fired nor a saber drawn between the various English-speaking nations of the earth, and there is not likely to be. The advantage of the Monroe doctrine was well illustrated when the Emperor of the French, taking advantage of our own Civil War, tried to set up a monarchy in Mexico. Just as soon as internal peace was secured, Mr. Seward, our Secretary of State, took up the question with France, and poor Maximilian soon suffered the fate of an attempted usurper by being shot to death on the little hill at Queretaro.

We notice in recent dispatches a disposition to attack the Monroe doctrine on the part of certain statesmen, and we hope the attacks will be treated with the contempt they deserve. We feel sure that America, with a population of 100,000,000 and the largest accumulation of wealth in the world, will not now retreat from her position under any pressure or influence by any fallacious reasoning. We are sure the American people will never consent to abate one jot in their attitude toward the acquisition of new territory by European powers on American soil.

The maintenance of the Monroe doctrine may some time prove a heavy burden on our country, but our back is strong and our heart courageous, and we are willing and able to bear the pressure.

The plea made in a recent attack upon the Monroe doctrine was to give opportunity for European immigrants to colonize in sparsely-peopled portions of the American continent. The argument is a fallacy of the rankest kind. About a million Europeans a year are finding refuge from poverty and oppression in the United States, and hundreds of thousands of others in other parts of America all the way from the shores of Hudson Bay to the Straits of Magellan. We not only do not object to the colonists, but we hail them with open arms. What we do object to is the setting up of governmental authority on the part of any European power over any part of America.

What Shall We Do About This?

SOME time ago San Francisco had an election on amending the charter of the city. The subject was placed before the voters on a petition, to which there had been affixed 45,000 signatures. When the election came on the total vote came to only 33,721. On one petition for amending the Constitution there had been 9000 signatures, and that measure received only 7106 votes.

Now in our new ways of conducting our politics and governing ourselves, legislation by petition, the recall of officials elected by petition, and many other matters of grave importance, come up from time to time. The facility by which signatures to petitions are to be had is a matter notorious for generations past. You can not only secure signatures to petitions from persons who care nothing about the matter, but you can often induce a person to sign a petition for something he is fundamentally opposed to unless he is interested in the matter in some way, especially in a financial way. It is a well-known fact that petitions generally have their origin in the activities of one or a few persons. Where it comes to recalling an official, malice plays a part all too often. "Alas for the rarity of Christian charity under the sun," the recaller, if he has the price, can hire a little army of petition-circulators at a small coin per signature, and if these circulators are unscrupulous or even very adroit they can get signatures galore for almost any purpose.

Now we believe unreservedly in letting the people rule, and in the same degree are opposed to putting unnecessary restrictions on the personal action of the individual. But we submit the unquestionable impropriety of any citizen signing a petition for any of these purposes in which he has not enough interest to go to the polls and vote upon. We also submit the propriety of some legislation to stop this kind of very objectionable political activity. We suggest the imposition of a substantial fine upon any citizen who signs a petition for an election for any purpose and fails unnecessarily to go to the polls when the election is called and express his opinion therefor.

Splendid Work.

IT IS interesting to note, that in the canvass of over 1100 communities in the United States and Canada, the Playground and Recreation Association of America—with headquarters on Madison avenue, New York City—has found a large and growing interest in the provision of adequate means of recreation for children in the big cities. It has been found that of this number 285 cities support regularly supervised playgrounds, 2094 having been maintained during the year ending November 1, 1912. In addition to these, forty-nine cities report centers carried on without supervision other than that of caretakers. Nine additional cities report centers under voluntary supervision. There are also in 130 cities, say the reports, school playgrounds, many of which are reported under the supervision of regular school teachers during the day. These four classes of cities number altogether 473. In six additional cities bonds for playgrounds have been issued; in eight, experimental grounds are conducted; in seven, work has been started; in twenty-one, land for playgrounds has been secured; in five, funds are raised for future work; in five, recreation organizers are created; in eight, temporary committees have been recently appointed. This brings the total number of cities active during last

year in the playground and recreation movement to 533.

In the 285 cities which maintain regularly supervised playgrounds and recreation centers, employed leaders are reported to the number of 5320. Of these, 3075 are women. Here is a new social service profession for which young people, with the welfare of the community and the coming generation at heart, are earnestly preparing themselves in constantly increasing numbers. Statistics show 22 per cent. in excess of the preceding year's reports.

The play leaders are as necessary as teachers are in what is considered the more serious business of a child's training. A great many little unfortunates do not know how to play. Then, the stronger children are prone to push aside the weaker ones, and deprive them of an equal share in the sports. A sense of fairness is inculcated, and a better and more even physical development is insured to the child. The mission of the play leader is not to safeguard property, to keep the peace, nor to repress the active child-instincts, but to free and to guide these impulses.

But these playground leaders themselves need instruction in order to adequately fulfill their profession. In forty-seven cities classes for their instruction are already instituted, and in other cities classes are in process of organization.

Organized efforts to promote public athletics are being made in 172 cities through public-school athletic leagues, Young Men's Christian Associations, inter-school meets and so on. In 104 cities public-school athletic leagues are reported. National badges are to be issued by the Playground and Recreation Association of America to boys and girls who have attained specific minimum standards of physical strength and skill.

The splendid results that may be expected of these different movements may readily be seen. In the first place, many children who go wrong, and become undesirable citizens through an excess of misplaced energies, will receive at the playground wholesome direction to their impulses. They are attracted away from dangerous idleness, and their bodily development receives the same healthful direction as their moral impulses. The consequence must be an increase in sane, upright, useful citizenship.

Obstructing Enterprise.

THE wonderfully-developed men whom we send to Congress to make our laws are wrestling earnestly and exhausting all the gray matter in their brains to devise a law which will keep out of the United States all immigrants unable to read and write some language. This has been happily somewhat improved in the Senate by cutting off the scribbled stipulation and limiting the test to the mere ability to read. That is quite bad enough as it stands. But when rises the sun upon the day in which California cannot give all the other States in the Union odds in queer legal devices, and then win the game in freak legislation?

The still greater geniuses whom we send to Sacramento are laboring over a law to apply an educational test to all the unskilled labor employed by the railroads and in lumber camps in the State. The proposed law provides that railroads and lumber companies shall be debarred from employing any laborer unable to speak the English language. The employing company must file in each county seat a declaration showing what language is spoken in these camps, and all the business at each camp must be carried on in its language.

The purpose of this law does not appear on its face. It aims at providing for something that cannot be done. The real purpose is to bar employers from using Japanese, Chinese and other foreign-born persons who have not learned the English language.

California is handicapped now by lack of sufficient hands to perform rough work in the various industries of the State, and this would put a still greater disadvantage upon the ultimate purpose, of course, is to lessen the supply of labor and thus enhance the wages of those who are employed under the law. As is, the scale of wages in California higher than almost anywhere else in the United States, and as most of the cost of production of every kind of labor, of course California industry cannot easily compete with those on the side of the State and pay substantially more wages than elsewhere.

Now we can easily imagine a philanthropist rising up and crying out in agony that this view of the matter is heartlessly cruel in denying the right of labor to better conditions. That philanthropic cry is specious and may go down with some, but with those who think. As a matter of fact, most of the rough labor of the State now is done by foreign-born persons, and will be for all time to come or at least for a long period of years. If philanthropy is at the root of the matter, it is a very narrow brand of the quality that would shut out the opportunity of earning a living to the thousands of human beings who find no opportunity in the land of their birth and who are here to better conditions which are intolerable where they are. When this is done at a sacrifice of our common humanity and at the same time produces no results excepting fetter and thus delay the feet of industrial progress in the State, a specious plea must fall to the ground.

It is impossible for any reasonable person to conceive how wages can be raised much higher in California, the reason that they are already at the level generally prevailing elsewhere. If therefore we lessen the supply of labor, instead of elevating the level of wages it will simply stop industries. And who will be the benefactor thereof?

The Angletworm.

The angletworm was happy quite throughout the livelong day. It rolled about, a careless wight, Amid the loam and clay, And minded not the Q's and P's, And other characters like these: It twisted on its way.

But one day a biologist Gave notice to mankind That angletworms do each consist Of longitude and mind; That they conceal that plague and bane Of poor humanity, a brain, Somewhere, before, behind!

The world rotated as before, Not so the angletworm; It twisted aimlessly no more, Each movement meant a term. It almost gave the thing a spasm To learn 'twas not mere protoplasm—It got the ego germ.

A lot of sentiments it wrote In clear and cursive style; "An anelli is not a goat," And only man is vile," And "Even angletworms will turn." It felt its brain with ardor burn, And upward writhed the while.

It thirsted for applause, you see; It longed to pick a quarrel That it might gain the victory And bind its brow with laurel. But an obtrusive fisherman Grabbed it and shoved it in a can— And you can guess the moral.

—[Maurice Morris, in New York Times.]



THE Eagle bird, that trustfully strained to express unbounded affection for you, my brethren of the human race, when I think of your achievements in science, and still more in mechanical science. The eagle tribe has existed on this beautiful world of ours probably longer than the remotest ancestors of the human race, and yet the eagle of today differs in a lot in any respect from the one of 600 years ago. He flew with his own wings, and he flew with his own wings. He knew how to catch a rabbit or a fish, his breakfast, how to build a nest and rear his young. That is all he knows today. He is monarch of the air, but has to confine himself to his own element, for if he attempted the domain of Neptune he would be drowned, and if he attempted that of the solid earth there are hundreds of other creatures too powerful for him to compete with.

Eagle lore tells of a time when the human race was much less completely civilized than the eagles, and when you, our brethren, although lords of creation, lived in caves and eked out a precarious existence in the chase, often going without food longer than the eagles and suffering more from hunger and exposure to the weather than we did. What a change has taken place since those far-gone days, as shown in a city like Los Angeles, with its skyscrapers, magnificent hotels and luxuriously-appointed private mansions where your wealthy people live.

But that is not what I want to talk about. You were originally "of the earth earthy" and your dominion over the earth is not a



YES, I am prepared to admit that the female school teacher probably is a thoroughly competent and efficient person. I believe a great many of her are honorable conscientious women, well educated themselves and able to impart education of the scholastic order—to children. I am even willing to concede that their morals are, in most cases, above reproach. I have even known one or two of them who have subsequently made very good wives, and a still greater number of them who have made exceedingly nice spinsters.

Granted all that. But nevertheless I think that male teachers for boys are absolutely essential to the well-being of the nation and that such male teachers are worth at least 1000 a year more than any female teacher, no matter how efficient or how capable she may be.

Equal Pay Nonsense.

THE state of affairs in New York at the present time, with not one single man teacher on the waiting list against several hundred females, is a matter of serious concern. The reason is, of course, equal pay. Formerly the men received \$900 and the women \$750. Then the equality-of-sexes stuff and nonsense began, with the very simple result that \$750 became the standard rate for both sexes. Nobody a gainer. But oh, the dreadful loss to the rising generation of men!

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000 years ago. He flew with his own wings
then, and he flies with his own wings now.
He knew how to catch a rabbit or a fish for
his breakfast, how to build a nest and raise
his young. That is all he knows today.
He is monarch of the air, but has to con
tend himself to his own element, for if he
attempted the domain of Neptune he would
be drowned, and if he attempted that of the
earth there are hundreds of other
creatures too powerful for him to compete
with.

Eagle lore tells of a time when the hu
man race was much less completely clad
than the eagles, and when you, our brethren,
although lords of creation, lived in
caves and eked out a precarious existence
in the chase, often going without food
longer than the eagles and suffering more
from hunger and exposure to the weather
than we did. What a change has taken
place since those far-gone days, as shown
in a city like Los Angeles, with its sky
scrapers, magnificent hotels and luxuri
ous appointed private mansions where
our wealthy people live.

But that is not what I want to talk about.
We were originally "of the earth earthy,"
and your dominion over the earth is not so

much to be wondered at. But a poet whose
tongue was Latin, some 2000 years ago,
when his friend was about to take a sea
voyage from Brundisium, on the southeast
corner of Italy, over to Greece, wrote that
the human being who first tempted the
anger of treacherous seas must have been
possessed of a heart of brass and triple oak.
Well, I should say such is the case. We
have not to go back to remote ages to get
a conception of the daring spirit of the
human being who first undertook to navi
gate the seas. Take an Eskimo Indian
from the shores of the Arctic Ocean, and
show him a modern steamer of 30,000 or
40,000 tons displacement, that crosses the
Atlantic, carrying as many people as would
make a big village, with all their baggage
and sustenance for ten days, and yet plow
ing the waves at the rate of twenty miles
an hour. Do you not think his mind would
be impressed with the strides that naviga
tion has made? Well, you have conquered
the sea as well as the land—to a certain
extent.

You have not conquered Neptune's realm
yet, for when the winds blow strongest and
the waves roll highest, your stoutest ships
are often tossed like corks upon the huge
waves, and many a long keel and tall mast
lies at the bottom of treacherous seas.
How many hundreds of thousands of your
people have lost their lives in the attempt
to conquer an element to which you are not
native, and how many millions in property
lie strewn along the floor of the great
ocean, where we read "full many a gem of
purest ray serene the deep, unfathomed
caves of ocean heart?"

You are a concealed race, as well as
proud. You have reason to be proud of
your achievements. As an eagle I must
say I sympathize with that ancient Baby
lonian monarch who stood upon his hang
ing garden, and with swelling heart said to
himself: "Is not this great Babylon which
I have builded?" One of your hymn writ
ers thinks it strange that the spirit of man
should be proud. We eagles see why you
have a right to be. But the forces of na
ture often do things to you which should
abate a good deal your conceit.

I am still thinking of your attempt to
subdue the forces of old Neptune's realm,

and there comes to my mind that awful
story of about a year ago, when as you say
yourselves, "the last word" in naval archi
tecture was set afloat to cross the Atlantic
on her first voyage, and her steel ribs were
ripped clean open by the sharp edge of that
iceberg, and like the Royal George, down
she went, carrying with her more than
twice a thousand human beings to a watery
grave.

But your hearts are made of brass and
triple oak, and nothing ever subdues the
spirit of the human race. A man may be
conquered, or a thousand men, or ten
thousand, but man cannot be subdued. Be
fore the agonizing cries of the Titanic vic
tims ceased to echo over that icy sea, men
and women were again tempting the treach
erous waves and defying Neptune to do his
worst.

And now you are attempting the conquest
of the air. How the eagle tribe and all
the birds of the air laughed when they
saw the first balloon ascend on the plains
of Italy, a little bag of hot air that a spark
would reduce to ashes. We said to one
another: "That is just like mankind," be
cause men have succeeded in making that
gas bag float in the air they think they are
going to invade the realms of the feathered
tribe and conquer the upper air as they
have learned to defy the fathomless gulfs
of old ocean.

With your persistence and indomitable
courage you kept on, and then we saw the
balloons with a basket trailing below them,
and actually there in our own element were
human beings floating in midair at altitudes
as high as the tallest mountain. The hearts
of brass and triple oak in the breasts of the
earliest navigators were not much com
pared with the courage of these pioneer
aviators. Many an early seafaring man
went to his fate beneath the surface of the
sea, and many an aeronaut broke his neck
and all the other bones in his body in his
primitive flying machine, wingless as the
Victory of the Greeks. That's what made
the eagle tribe laugh. When the Greeks
wished to anchor Victory immovably among
them they took off her wings. When you
tried to fly first you tried to achieve
the trick without wings. Long and

loud was the laughing of the eagle
tribe as they spoke of men trying to
surmount the air without the aid of pin
ions. Yet you know the laugh was on us in
the end, for actually you learned to do a
good deal with your wingless gasbags.

We watched and wondered, and then
saw the dirigible balloon which could defy
the currents of the air to a certain extent,
and go whithersoever it would.

And now the eagle tribe has ceased to
laugh at flying men. Our eyes bulge out
with wonder and our hearts go pit-a-pat,
half with fright and half with admiration,
as we see you actually conquering the
realms of upper air. With your monoplanes
and biplanes, and all the other flying de
vices which you have constructed in the
last ten years, the feathered tribes can no
longer claim exclusive dominion over the
air. We must divide it with you human
beings, and wonder how long it will be un
til we shall have to be content with less
than a fair division of the atmosphere.
The eagle screams from the masthead of
many a tall warship when the cannon roars
in the sea fight, and we are wondering now
how long we shall have to wait until the
"heavens drop a ghastly dew," when war
fare is transferred from the surface of the
ocean to mid-air.

But, my human brethren, remember (not
the Maine) but the Titanic. If the earliest
navigators perished in scores, pioneer avi
ators will go to their death in hundreds.
Do not imagine yet that you have conquered
the realm of the feathered tribe, because
you will not conquer it without paying the
toll exacted by the grim reaper, Death.
There will come disaster following disaster
thick and fast, and there will be air
ships that will carry down human life to
death as the Royal George did on the
ocean, and some day there will be chroni
cled in human history the destruction of
an air Titanic as sensational as that of the
one whose realm was aqueous.

Yours for progress,



LANCER

YES, I am prepared to admit that the
female school teacher probably is a
thoroughly competent and efficient
person. I believe a great many of her are
humble conscientious women, well edu
cated themselves and able to impart edu
cation of the scholastic order—to children.
I am even willing to concede that their
work are, in most cases, above reproach.
I have even known one or two of them who
have subsequently made very good wives,
and a still greater number of them who
have made exceedingly nice spinsters.

Granted all that. But nevertheless I think
that male teachers for boys are absolutely
essential to the well-being of the nation and
that such male teachers are worth at least
a year more than any female teacher,
no matter how efficient or how capable she
may be.

Equal Pay Nonsense.

The state of affairs in New York at the
present time, with not one single man
teacher on the waiting list against several
hundred females, is a matter of serious con
cern. The reason is, of course, equal pay.
Formerly the men received \$900 and the
women \$750. Then the equality-of-sexes
and nonsense began, with the very
result that \$750 became the standard
rate for both sexes. Nobody a gainer. But
the dreadful loss to the rising genera
tion of men!

For naturally enough, no self-respecting
man who subsequently intends to do his
duty by the State and support a wife and
family, will take school teaching as a
serious profession at that price. No, not
even with a future presidency in view.
Seven hundred and fifty dollars is quite suf
ficient for a female teacher because at the
worst she has only herself and possibly a
widowed mother or a sick sister to support
and at the best she always hopes to marry,
anyway. But a man will probably have
both the widowed mother and the sick sis
ter and honorably desire to possess a wife
and children as well.

I can't always appreciate just why he
should but he does, and the law expects him
to pay for the luxury quite handsomely.

Masculine Influence.

SO THE dreadful consequence is that the
education of the entire nation is rapidly
becoming an exclusively feminine affair.
With all due respect to feminine influence,
I consider that masculine influence, mascu
line authority and the masculine point of
view are absolutely essential if we are to
have masculine men in the next generation.
No matter how good the woman, how well
informed, how efficient, how scrupulously
moral she may be, the boy that is reared on
exclusively feminine teaching is bound to
be a sissy, an effeminate half-cast, a nin
compoop. A woman's influence below the
age of 10 can do no serious harm, but after
that masculinity should be the dominant
note in a boy's education. Above all things
he must be a man first and a scholar after
ward. The nation needs men. MEN, not
well-behaved, pretty mannered, nicely edu
cated sissies.

Co-education is serious enough, but so
long as men teachers shared responsibility
the evil was not so marked. You can pick
out the men right away who have been
raised under female tuition. There is just
a subtle something that makes itself felt—
an incompleteness, a certain flaw that sets
the whole vase askew.

It is from this class that the patrons of
the ridiculous toilette establishments
spring. Catch a man who valued his mas
culinity, who, in fact, possessed his proper
quota of masculinity, sitting for two hours

in a barber shop the while various menials
tended his effeminate person.

Blame the Teacher.

AND I certainly blame the woman teacher
for these things. It is not her fault, be
cause she has doubtless done her best ac
cording to her sex and her ability. Her
standards and ideals are good, nay, excel
lent, for women, but they are wholly un
suitable and erroneous for men. There is
a difference—a great and marked difference
between men and women in every depart
ment. Physically, mentally, morally, their
whole point of view is from a different
angle. That is their charm, their interest,
the fact that makes the world and life so
fascinating. That difference should be en
couraged in every way.

Oil of roses and common coal gas, when
analyzed, are composed of exactly the same
elements in exactly the same quantities—
four atoms of hydrogen and four atoms of
carbon. And yet you see, there is all the
difference in the world. Their functions,
uses, appearance are totally different and
to mix the two makes a useless, unsatisfac
tory mess of no particular character, no
use, no value!

And that is exactly the sort of human be
ing we are producing when we bring up our
men under exclusive feminine influence.
The woman's point of view, the woman's
ideals, the woman's standards of life gen
erally—the oil of roses—mixed with and per
vading the masculinity of the boy—the coal
gas—produce a concoction that is fit for
neither God nor man. Yet each in its
separate channels is good.

Oh, spare that boy! For God's sake
make a man of him. Give him a male
teacher if it costs you twice as much. He is
worth it.

Sissy Monarchs.

WHAT sort of figures do those monarchs
cut in history who have been domi
nated by women? A woman's influence in
a man's life should, to produce the best re
sults, be regarded as an important condi
ment. Like salt, for instance. It should
not be left out altogether, not by any
means, but it should be used with a light
and discriminating hand. In fact, salt is
about the best simile we could have for

woman. She is an essential of life, absol
utely necessary and desirable in small
quantities, but the very Dickens in chunks,
and out of the question as an exclusive
diet.

American men are certainly suffering
from too much salt. Lots too much. They
are positively pickled. And, like all pickled
things, while making a good substitute for
the fresh, and even quite appetizing and
satisfying at times, they lack that fine
flavor that comes with the fresh-grown, un
alloyed, unadulterated article.

Finot Bouquets.

ALL the same, I observe that Mons. Jean
Finot, that eminent Frenchman, is as
suring us that we are twice as good as our
forefathers; that we are morally, intel
lectually and artistically superior to them
in every way; much more progressive, more
receptive, better informed, and better
served; that we are, in fact, very fine fel
lows and we have nothing to worry about.

Granted all that, monsieur, but are we
better and stronger as men? Do our char
acters compare satisfactorily with those
empire builders of the past? We may be
more knowing, more inventive, more "cul
tured," better dressed, more carefully
groomed, and more carefully taken care of.
We certainly get more news and we can
certainly confess blushing to the tele
phone, the wireless, the aeroplane and all
those stock arguments and illustrations of
progress. But things are made easy for us
now, Monsieur. A finger cut is immediately
treated antiseptically, a blister is witch
hazel, eyes are provided with glasses,
teeth are replaced, our food is brought to
the door, our clothes are ready to put on
our backs, our homes are built on easy
payments. A bit pampered, don't you
think? Horribly afraid of a little hurt.
Regard a cold bath as bravery, and require
an anesthetic to have a tooth out. Consider
we are enterprising and businesslike if we
trade a run-down farm for a spacious town
house. Regard ourselves as leaders of so
ciety, the cream of the earth, if we own an
expensive motor car and hire a few useless
servants.

Sure, we are the brightest and best that
civilization has ever produced, Jean, dear.
Let us thank the Lord for our perfection.

Who's Who---And Why.

Noted Men and Women of the Southwest.

A FACTOR IN PROGRESS.

A PERSON who came to Los Angeles at the age of 30 years, in 1890, is pretty nearly a native son, and if such a person were an architect he has seen wonderful developments, and, if a good architect, must surely have helped in the development.

John C. Austin was born in Oxfordshire, England, not far from the great university city, and at Banbury, where the cross stands to which the lady rode the cock horse. The birth happened in 1876, February 13, and yet the man has been indeed lucky, for at 42 he has achieved notable success and made for himself both a name and a place in the booming city of Los Angeles and generally throughout the Great Southwest.

John C. Austin was educated in London, Ramsgate and Leamington in beautiful Warwickshire, right in sight of the famous Warwick Castle, where the original nest of "all the blood of the Howards" used to be and is, and where "Belted Will" had his being in his lifetime. The lad's education was mostly in his apprenticeship to a builder and architect quite known in that neighborhood named William Sampson Barwick.

About the time the apprenticeship was over, the young man removed to Philadelphia, where he worked under the direction of Benjamin Linfoot, renowned for his pen-and-ink sketches, albeit a very capable architect. After one year of useful service in the City of Brotherly Love, Mr. Austin removed to San Francisco, where he remained three years, and then came to Los Angeles in the depth of the years of depression throughout the country generally, but years in which Los Angeles grew and grew. He married twice, his first wife dying a few years after the union took place, leaving him one little daughter. By his second wife eight other children have come into the household, making a big sheaf of nine children, the last arrivals being twins now six weeks old.

During the twenty-two years of Architect Austin's residence in Los Angeles he has witnessed here an increase of population from a little more than 50,000 to nearly 500,000 in the city of Los Angeles alone, and he has seen the business center grow faster than Jonah's gourd, and from one end two-story structures to skyscrapers of from ten to fourteen stories. Mr. Austin's work has been all of the large and solid kind, including some of the notable business structures of the city, also educational structures in different parts of Southern California. He is now engaged in the construction of the Ontario High School at a cost of \$200,000, of the Bronson skyscraper on West Seventh street near Grand avenue, a great thirteen-story steel structure which will cost \$350,000, and of the Knickerbocker ten-story reinforced concrete on Olive street near Seventh, for which the contract was let at \$200,000. Other buildings erected under the supervision of Mr. Austin were the Wright & Callender building, the California Hospital, and the Fremont Hotel. If he ever goes out of the business center on a job and undertakes the construction of a residence, it will be one of notable features such as that of Mrs. Erskine M. Ross, which cost \$200,000. Another notable structure that is a landmark now in Southern California planned by John C. Austin is the famous Potter Hotel at Santa Barbara.

Some years ago there entered the office of Mr. Austin a young lad named W. C. Pennell, who by attention to the duties of his place has worked himself up step by step until he is now taken into partnership and has acquired an interest in the business.

It must not be construed from this brief sketch that any attempt is made to present a full list of the buildings planned by Mr. Austin and constructed under his supervision. In a city where the expenditure of money for building purposes has grown from the time of his entrance here into business from a few million dollars to \$18,000,000 a year, then to \$23,000,000 a year, then to \$31,000,000, where during the current year the expenditure is likely to run to \$40,000,000, a successful architect will draw business to his office which it would take not a column or two, nor a page

or two, but a large part of this Illustrated Weekly to present in mere catalogue form. When one adds that the office of such an architect is remarkable for the number of institutional and educational structures committed to its skill and care, and that these spread widely over so rapidly-developing a section as Southern California, the impossibility of presenting anything like a complete catalogue of the work done is very manifest. The three large buildings mentioned above as now under construction by this firm indicate that the office is fully maintaining its reputation in getting its full share of the business going on.

No Corner in Brains and Enterprise.

The disposition of about 90 per cent. of the people of the present day is that of Mr. Micawber of unhappy and not admirable memory. Mr. Micawber was rather a cheerful philosopher, and while "waiting for something to turn up" and sponging within the limits of the law upon his friends, maintained usually imperturbable contentment. To be sure, his epistles and oratorical efforts were gloomy in the extreme, but like the dog that barks at one end and wags his tail at the other, Mr. Micawber's serene brow and mild eye gave the lie to the words, whether written or spoken. The modern Micawbers are far from amiable, and inveigh with persistent and bitter accent against an adverse fate which obstinately refuses to do the act of "turning up" something.

Meantime there remain a remnant of us, 10 per cent. or so, who go resolutely about our daily tasks, with brains to direct our steps out of pitfalls and enterprise enough to embrace an opportunity when such is met, who find no time to complain about our lot, the laws of our country, or the grafting tendencies of greedy monopolies.

There is a young man, slight of build, not a son of Anak in stature, but of cheerful countenance and bright eye, who came here a few years ago without any capital, without any friends, and with very impaired health, and yet in a few years has built up a prosperous business and saved enough to keep the wolf from the door of himself and family if he never did another stroke of business in his life.

Charles Linus Hubbard was born January 31, 1873, at Urbana, Ill., the seat of the State University, and in Champaign county.

"What's in a name?" is the query of the Apostle, echoed by the bard of Avon fifteen centuries later. The Apostle answers himself in the memorable words, "Much every way." Now one would suppose that a man with the name of Linus, born in a city called Urbana, would turn out to be a Christian gentleman, and so we believe Mr. Hubbard has taken care to do. Linus, you know, was the name of one of the earliest bishops of Rome, whose history is so far back as to become mythical in shadow, and we all know the meaning of Urbana. Champaign county has nothing to do with it, because it is not spelled with the same letters as the famous "boose" from the vineyards of Rheims in la belle France. No one who has ever met Charles Linus Hubbard can doubt of his urbanity, and he has a certificate of Christianity in the fact that he is president of the board of trustees of the Temple Baptist Church.

But all this is only by the way and incidental to proving the contention raised in the headline that no one can monopolize brain power or enterprise. The boy Hubbard was raised on a farm several miles outside of the town of Urbana, and had to walk to the city to go to school. But he was so persistent in his pursuit of knowledge that he trudged that distance through deep snow (on one certain morning when the thermometer was 34 degrees below zero, to find the school unopened, and to have to trudge back home.) Persistence like that could not be thwarted, and so in due time the boy was graduated from the High School at Urbana.

At the age of 18, in 1891, he betook himself to Chicago to make a career in life with his own hands. He remained there four years as cashier in a wholesale business house, and then in 1895 came to Los Angeles in impaired health, on leave of absence, and found things so to his liking that in spite of the dull times then prevailing he

concluded to make this his home, and without capital, friends, or anything else except his own enterprise and business skill went into the real estate and insurance business. For four and a half years he worked along, first in a small way, and, as he succeeded, branching out, until the Wilshire district became ripe for subdivision and Mr. Hubbard saw the fruit ready to drop and got his basket to gather it. After subdividing several tracts in the Wilshire district successfully, he undertook similar work in the San Gabriel Valley near Sunny Slope, the old Rose ranch, where he cut up tracts into lots of from one to five acres. A client who invested in one of these plots at \$400 an acre some ten years ago visited Mr. Hubbard's office the other day and informed him that he had sold out at \$1000 an acre.

For the young man without capital or many acquaintances in the community, retelling real estate did very well. After half a dozen years of such experience, gathering together a good handful of capital and having tied to himself a large number of friends, wholesaling real estate commended itself to Charles L. Hubbard. His operations have taken place mostly between the city and the beach, where he has disposed of a good many tracts to subdividers who retail them. Two years ago land half way between the city limits and the beach along the Venice Short Line was going easily at \$1000 an acre. There is nothing in the region now, or little if any, for less than \$2000 an acre, and on up to \$3000. Six months ago Mr. Hubbard sold a parcel near The Palms at \$1350 an acre, and resold it the other day at \$1900 an acre. Nearer the city than The Palms, and nearer the beach from that point, land is held and sold at the highest prices. About half way between the municipal limits and the ocean strand the prices are a little more easy. Mr. Hubbard is firmly of the opinion that population will crowd in all the way between the city of Los Angeles and the ocean, most rapidly between Wilmington and Santa Monica, until the whole territory is subdivided into not larger than acre lots and he says most of the investors prefer simply a building lot of about 50 by 150 feet.

To the real estate business from the beginning Charles L. Hubbard added insurance, especially against accidents, and of the liability kind. When he came here liability insurance was in its infancy; it has now grown to a large business.

Some years ago Mr. Hubbard married, and he is a very domestic man, but spares a little time for the Jonathan Club and for a health organization whose home is at the Casa la Roca on the rim of Millard's Canyon in the San Gabriel Mountains. He is also one of the directors in the Y.M.C.A. of Los Angeles, an organization which he feels sure is doing a great good in the community.

He's a Home-Builder.

If you are out through the west Wilshire district and see a beautiful residence you may be curious to know the architect who planned the building and under whose direction it was constructed. There are sometimes as many as a thousand homes built in a month in Los Angeles. Of course most of these are modest structures of the cottage and bungalow type, costing as little as \$1000 and running up to \$3000 or more. Then there will come a number of more pretentious homes of the regular house type, two stories or two stories and attic, costing from about \$4000 to as high as \$25,000 each. Los Angeles is noted for the artistic taste of its architecture, and the riotous way in which variety runs to flower if not to seed.

If the owner will permit one to call attention to his home, mention may be made of that of Henry W. O'Melveny, which was planned and built under the direction of Sumner Hunt, as is the case with a very large number of the best and completest residences in the city of Los Angeles and in its environs.

Go out along the western hills and there you will find as great a variety in domestic architecture, perhaps a little more artistic, and a little more peculiar to Southern California. These often run along the brow of a hill and extend in a one-story

structure to as much as 350 or 400 feet. And every room in them will be airy and bright, with plenty of light and air. The Hills is comparatively new in the residence subdivisions, but it is very striking in the architecture of the homes there. The rolling character of the land, the scenic beauty of the background, the sloping front to the ocean in the far distance, the peculiar treatment, and this is architectural genius is shown in the house to the site.

Mention has been made of the Mr. O'Melveny, and permission is given to refer to that of his partner, Mr. Stevens, whose beautiful home has recently completed on a pretty hill above the hotel. It is the work of Sumner Hunt, and is unique in its finish, as is the case with most of the architect's work.

But I am to tell about the architect, not about his work. Sumner Hunt, born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 8, 1880, education consisted of a public course, until at 14 he entered the city architect, and from that time to this has never done anything but in his profession. Although he was born in New York his parents were farmers at Castine, the Hudson River, in Rensselaer county. The name of the county is Mohawk, but the Hunt family can hardly be Knickerbocker, or Dutch of any kind, the gentleman's given name being Sumner.

Architect Hunt, although still a young man, is almost a pioneer in the city of Los Angeles, having come here as early as 1883, when the call for the architect was not so loud as it is today, when the homes erected were neither ambitious nor so costly. The present real estate boom had just subsided, the little \$1000 to \$1500 cottages were being replaced by two-story homes in cost from \$2000 to \$5000 each. The electric railroad had been built, starting Los Angeles and First streets, and out Pico street to Pico Heights, where the Electric Railroad Homestead Tract was out and being covered with very small cottages. For ten years after Mr. Hunt's arrival in Los Angeles things were dull all over the United States, but the remarkable fact that Los Angeles ceased to grow and grow, until after the turn of the century, when it took on a tremendous pace of development, increased year by year and continuing to the present time, with accelerated speed. Through dull times and brisk times, Sumner Hunt held his own and got his share of the business in home-building, was young, and had much public spirit, entering into all the enterprises and movements for the advertising of the city, the section, and everything tending to the population and capital and produce and development. Mr. Hunt married after coming here, and was one of the members of the California Club and of Los Angeles Country Club.

He has devoted much time to the construction of clubhouses as well as of homes and has a number of these all over California to his credit. Out on the street stand magnificent homes like that of W. G. Kerckhoff and J. Ross, planned by Mr. Hunt and constructed under his supervision. He was also the architect for the clubhouse of the Los Angeles Country Club and that of the Anaheim Country Club, of the Ebell Club, and of women's clubs in many smaller towns over Southern California. Mr. Hunt is now engaged in the building of the structure for the home of the Southern Museum, which is to cost \$75,000, and is in the construction of the Children's hospital.

But as my allotted space is growing small, I must turn for a moment to Sumner Hunt's partner, Elias R. Burns, who is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology at Boston, and who has voted a great deal of time to institutional architecture, has been some years in following his graduation from the technical school at Boston.

REFORMED CANNIBALS.

THE heat was unbearable; and when you have said that you remember how astonishingly well every one bore it, women grumbled about their hair; the complaint that the matches in the dining-room would not strike. There was less activity in the deck-games now the ship was fairly in the tropics; the and for ice-drinks became abnormal the lengthy menu at lunch and dinner rather slighted. People wanted to get to their chairs on deck, for on one at least there was something approachable breeze. A great many people slept in their chairs or had the matches brought up from their bunks and on the deck. In the cabins, especially those which got no breeze at all, in the electric fans, the atmosphere was that of a very warm conservatory. In the bathrooms the cold shower had become warm and the moment you left the water you felt the desire to bathe again, using for dinner was a torment, but it a torture to which everyone submitted, the hair which somehow or other the men had made presentable received a thing touch from the punkah which came over the tables. But the storm, which came up quickly and burst over the ship and swept on, did not cool the air, it served only to add to the general misery and to make everyone rather more miserable. They were aerial storms that hardly touched the ocean. From Sydney to Auckland and from New Zealand till now, when we were approaching the Fijian Islands, the voyage had been a success. There had been no day of storm; all the time it had not been such a passage as sailing seas as we had pictured. Often the sea had not been a ripple on the surface of the ocean but the ship rolled uneasily because of the swell—huge, polished hills of water creeping along, one after another. But sometimes the sea was as up into waves, an amazing, brilliant white with snow-white crests flashing in the light, beautiful to look at but which made the little red and green steamer unmanageably. Near to New Zealand we had seen albatrosses and, on the horizon, a school of porpoises; but for some days the only living things to watch had been the flying fishes, darting on gossamer wings over the water, as if a ship had been sighted and it really seemed astonishing that our captain was to run through the region of the South Islands—as numerous, according to our map of the world, as the stars in the

A Bargain in Hats.

WHAT HAPPENED TO MADGE'S CREATION FROM PARIS.

By Laura Owen.

Among the many that stepped from the water in a large department store were the young women deeply engrossed in the creation of hats, and with feminine acuteness viewing the brilliant display.

As they walked slowly down the aisle between the cases of long flowing plumes, a vivid array of flowers, the younger woman sighed as her glance fell upon a black velvet toque on a stand in front of

"I wish I could afford to get a new hat," she said.

"Get a new hat!" exclaimed the other in surprise. "Why, Madge, that is a handsome one you have on."

"Yes, I suppose it is a Paris creation, something equally expensive, but my aunt runs ahead of her judgment when she buys me things. Being one of a large family of moderate means, I must wear the hat she chooses to send," answered Madge with a resigned sigh.

"Something in hats?" queried a smiling clerk as she followed the two down the aisle.

While her friend was deep in the selection of a hat, Madge inspected the latest fashions.

She wandered idly over to a counter on which stood a glaring sign, \$38. Taking a small black velvet toque from its stand she

On the Mexican Boundary. By Frank G. Carpenter

American Soldiers.

HOW A TWO-THOUSAND-MILE STRIP IS POLICED BY THEM.

HOW THE TROOPS LIVE IN THE DESERT—THEY PATROL THE LINE AND GUARD THE WATER HOLES—KEEPING OUT SMUGGLERS—LAREDO AS THE GATEWAY TO MEXICO—MEXICAN LABOR INVADING TEXAS—BIG TEXAS STORIES OF FORTUNES IN ONIONS—UNCLE SAM'S NEW WINTER GARDEN.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LAREDO (Tex.)—This is the first of a series of letters which I shall write about our sister country of Mexico. I have come to the boundary by the way of St. Louis and San Antonio, and am now here at Laredo, on the southern edge of Uncle Sam's land. I had this afternoon the

Mexico. As I stood facing the west, with my right leg in the United States and my left leg in Mexico, I observed the left perceptibly trembled. Perhaps it was for fear of the revolution, which has been so long going on on the southern side of the bridge.

Our Boundary With Mexico.

I looked to the west, my eye following the course of the Rio Grande as far as sight could reach. It is a ragged, muddy, dreary stream, with banks which are ragged and low, and bordered by vegetation as coarse and thirsty as that of the Jordan. The stream is not navigable, and its chief business seems to be to mark the boundaries between the two countries and to give a dreary and dangerous task to some thousands of the United States soldiers.

The Rio Grande is winding. From here to the Gulf of Mexico its course on the mar-

them across. The railways in most cases are quite a distance north of the boundary and the troops have to watch the trails and water holes to catch the brigands.

In addition to this there are many ranches not far from the river, to which the Mexicans will come to steal horses, cattle and food, and a continual outlook has to be kept for hundreds and thousands of miles. This is done with a small force. One man will patrol a line thirty or forty miles long, and there are detachments of troops at every eighty or one hundred miles.

The men live in little tents out in the desert, and one of the great troubles is to get supplies to them. Many of the camps are from fifty to 100 miles from the railroad, and it takes a wagon or pack train from ten days to three weeks to make the round trip. There is practically no food in the country, and the men have to live on dried

and they are now offering as much as a thousand dollars apiece for a mule landing.

Right here at Laredo I met a large number of Hindoos who were trying to get into our country. They were on the south side of the bridge, in the plaza which is the center of the Mexican town of Laredo. They were tall, dark-faced, husky East Indians, and the chief of the turbaned Hindoo from the Punjab. I asked him where they were going, he told me he had brought the money to go to the United States, and he had come by the Pan-American Railway from there into Mexico. They had gone clear across that country to California and are now hoping to go through the railroads there. The chief complaint



Col. Brewer, who commands our cavalry at Laredo.



Mr. Carpenter astride the boundary.



Mexican officials.



Hindoos trying to get into our country.



Rio Grande at Laredo.

peculiar experience of standing astride the two greatest of the North American republics. I was in the center of the old wagon bridge which here crosses the Rio Grande, and I had my left foot and hand in the United States, while my right foot was in Mexico. I know this was the fact, for behind me was one of the boundary posts which mark the line between the two countries. This was a steel pyramid about a foot square at the bottom and six feet in height. It was plated with silver, and each side of it bore an inscription showing that it marked the boundary line. The carving on the side facing our country was in English and that on the opposite side in Spanish, but both mean the same. The English inscription reads:

"Boundary of the United States. Treaty of 1848. Re-established by treaties of 1884-1889."

Under these words is the following: "Destruction or displacement of this monument is a misdemeanor, punishable by the United States or by Mexico."

The United States side of the pyramid is marked with the American eagle and on the Mexican side is the coat of arms of

looks like the teeth of a saw, and running northwest to El Paso it curves in and out and makes great bends covering almost double the lineal distance between those two points. At El Paso the river leaves Mexico and runs north into the United States, and our boundary from there to the Pacific is otherwise marked. The whole length of the boundary, with its many curves, roughly speaking, is quite as long as from New York to Salt Lake City, and this whole line, running through the most desert regions of the United States, is now patrolled by our troops.

Guarding the Rio Grande.

On my way here I stopped at San Antonio and had a talk with the officers in charge of the post there. They tell me that the river is especially difficult to guard. It flows through a desert, and when its waters are low it can be easily forded. All along it the Mexican rebels have been trying to smuggle in arms and ammunition. Boxes and crates, labeled agricultural machinery, filled with guns are dumped off at some way station along the railway, and the Mexican raiders steal over and try to bring

meats, canned stuff and hardtack. They boil and filter the water of the country, and all are inoculated for typhoid fever before starting. The country is so arid that the only trails can be from water hole to water hole, and much of the work is watching these water holes.

Keeping Out Smugglers.

Another job which Uncle Sam has all along this boundary is the prevention of smuggling, and also the keeping out the Chinese, Hindoos and others who are trying to sneak across into the United States contrary to our exclusion laws. Within the last two or three years many Chinese have been smuggled across, at the rate of \$500 per man, this being the price paid by each Celestial for his successful landing. It is different now. The government has a band of mounted scouts, who are under the Department of Commerce and Labor, and whose only business is to run down and capture such characters. One of these men, Tom Gurley, has taken sixty-four Chinese within less than a year, and in addition has captured a large number of smugglers. The Chinese are still attempting to cross over.

me that the authorities at Washington kept his party waiting for two weeks at Nuevo Laredo, and that he could not leave when they were likely to leave. I graphed four of these Hindoos. They were fine-looking fellows, all wearing turbaned Indian dress, and it seemed to me as if they might have been lifted up bodily from the streets of Delhi and dropped down into this Mexican town.

During a part of the past year this bridge of the Rio Grande at Laredo has been the only gateway to Mexico. Vera Cruz was closed by the revolution of Diaz, and Paso had a long period of interrupted life on account of the rebels of Chihuahua and other parts of Northern Mexico. The bridge at this point, over which the road trains went, has been poorly guarded and I am told that the rebels with sticks of dynamite might have blown it to pieces. Uncle Sam has a fort here in the command of Col. Brewer. The fort consists of about 600 cavalry, who have recently come from the Philippines. They are husky, fine-looking fellows, and ready to move at a moment's notice.

The Canyon

NATURE'S MIRROR.

WITHIN the compass of the great world there are numberless smaller worlds, with their life, their customs, their laws, and various other things and as appertain to the larger body. It may be a large city, a village, a forest, or even a contemptuous, unobtrusive pool in a stream in a canyon. Such a pool may seem a little moment, save to the passing eagle who may suspect the presence of his prey, or to the small boy with aquatic propensities. Yet one will find much to interest him in the lowly canyon pool. Its laws are those of nature as they govern elsewhere in the wild, but they are many, and as with man they are inexorable. The struggle for life or for pleasure goes on as in other places. The pool's inhabitants have their meed of joy, their share of pain, their tragedies, their comedies, needed by the great world, but of the greatest importance to themselves.

As we approach the canyon pool the first thing that probably will attract our attention is the reflection on its placid surface making a picture in itself, framed by the greenery around it. The branches of the trees above are there reproduced, with shafts of golden sunshine sitting through their open spaces, and delving deep into the clear water, like small searchlights peering out the hidden mysteries of the pool. Bits of azure sky share with the floating leaves, and drifting clouds peacefully across the glassy surface, like stately ships sailing over it. The wild flowers that grow beside the pool lean far out from the bank that they may see themselves in the mirror of nature's, and mayhap take not human-wise, of their budding charms, or their fading beauties. The gray rocks and their own reflections, dancing giddily

carpenter.

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and guard the railway bridge.

to the United States.

I am surprised at the Mexicans I find
here on the United States side of
the boundary. The trains coming in are
loaded with peons or Indians, who are com-
ing into Texas to work on the farms. I
heard that something like 48,000 came in
to the United States last summer and fall
to aid in harvesting the cotton and other
crops. Thirty thousand came by way of
Laredo, and more than 18,000 by way of
Brownsville. These men were scattered all
over Texas, and they got good wages during
the harvesting season. Many of them have re-
turned home loaded with money. The cur-
rent wages for farm work in Mexico are
something like 25 cents gold a day, but here
in Texas the price for picking cotton is
about 10 cents upward per hundred pounds.
A man can pick two, three or four
hundred pounds in a day, and these Mexi-
cans, with their families, often make from
\$10 to \$20 a day, and some even more. They
spend almost nothing, and as a result are
able to go back home with enough money
to keep them for the rest of the year. The
Texans are glad to have them, and I am
told that there they are employed by the
landlords on certain estates.

In addition to this there are many Mexi-
cans who have come over to act as servants
in the towns of Southern Texas. I heard of
one who, with his family, was so employed
in Brownsville. His wages were about \$15
a month, and he had served the family
of these wages for two years or more. Last
summer he asked his employer if he might
take a vacation to pick cotton, and this be-
ing granted, he left. He took his family
with him, and when he came back at the
end of three months he showed savings of
\$100. He then took up his old job at \$15 a
month and will work at that until the next
harvesting season. He spent his money
to buy a lot at Brownsville, and his next
year's savings will build him a house.

I went into Mexico.

I got me just one nickel to get into
the Mexican republic. This was the toll
on the wagon bridge which crosses the
border into Nuevo Laredo. I was
stopped on the Mexican side by three of-
ficers and asked if I had any guns or other
ammunition, and in returning one of our
customs officers asked me if I had any
valuable goods in my clothes.

The difference in the prosperity of the

two republics was apparent as soon as I
left the bridge. The first man I met was a
blind beggar who asked me for alms, and
I met more poor people as I came up into
the town and went through the narrow, un-
paved streets. Laredo, Tex., is a city of the
rich. Many of its people have money to
burn, and they are raising gold dollars on
the lands which lie all around them. The
people of Nuevo Laredo seem to be just the
reverse, although they are surrounded by
a country equally good. The town is gone
to seed, and its houses of brick, covered
with stucco and painted all the colors of
the rainbow, are battered and worn. The
only sign of active life was in the plaza,
where a gaily uniformed band was playing
excellent music. I saw soldiers here and
there, and now and then passed one of the
Federal infantry patrolling the streets.

Killed for His Hat.

I understand that there is need of the
Federal and local police just now almost
everywhere. The unsettled conditions as
regards the government have made the
thieves and other criminals more cou-
rageous than they have been in the past.
Brigandage is common in many districts,
and travel in the mountains is almost every-
where unsafe. There are many thefts, and
crime, which could be kept in check when
the country was quiet, now goes on unpun-
ished.

As an instance of this, the other night
a rich Mexican, the owner of a large
hacienda, was standing on the steps of a
Pullman car. He was something of a dandy,
and wore a beautiful sombrero, embroidered
with silver and loaded with a heavy silver
cord. Such a hat is worth \$25 or more.
The train had stopped at a wayside station,
and the man was standing looking out
toward the east, smoking a cigarette. It
was evening, and the electric lights on the
car made bright the silver trimmings of the
sombrero. They caught the eye of a peon,
who was sneaking up on the westward side
of the train, and he, climbing the steps,
stabbed the man in the back, snatched the
sombrero and got away before he could be
apprehended. The American who saw this
tells me the stabbed man died.

I have been warned by several travelers
to keep the curtains of my berth down when
riding at night over the Mexican railroads,
and when I asked why, the reply was that
several rocks had been thrown into the cars
aimed at travelers who sat by the windows.
One such traveler was sleeping. The stone
scattered the pieces of glass all over him,

and cut a gash or so in his face. His eyes
were saved by the fact that he was sleeping
when the stone came.

I would say, however, that these cases
are extraordinary. Railroad travel in Mexico
is undoubtedly more dangerous just now
than in the past, and hold-ups in certain dis-
tricts are common. I understand, how-
ever, that many of the roads have been run-
ning their trains uninterruptedly during
the past year, and I hope to travel over the
greater part of the Mexican republic with-
out being robbed. I shall start south to
Monterey tomorrow, and will write of con-
ditions and other things as I find them.

Fortunes in Onions.

Before leaving Uncle Sam's country, how-
ever, I want to give you some of the big
stories the Texans are pouring into my ears.
They say their State is growing faster than
the gourd of old Jonah. Right here in
Laredo they have proved to my satisfaction
that they are making fortunes in onions.
Five years ago the land surrounding the
town was practically a desert, and it could
be bought for from \$1.50 to \$3 per acre.
Now you have to cover it with greenbacks
to get it. There are already more than 10,
000 acres under cultivation, and much of
this is in garden patches, devoted to onions
which in quality surpass those of Bermuda.
The Laredo onion is as white as snow and
exceedingly tender. It is often as big as
the head of a baby. Last year 2800
carloads were shipped away from Laredo,
and this represented a value of between
\$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000. These onions go
to our northern markets.

A year or so ago one of the big onion
raisers decided to experiment with red
pepper. The result was much the same as
that expressed in the story of the rather
profane grocer, who became converted and
was praying at a religious meeting for a
poor widow. He said, "O Lord, give this
poor woman a barrel of flour! O Lord, give
her a barrel of potatoes! O Lord, give her
a barrel of sugar! O Lord, give her a
barrel of pepper!" At which point he
caught himself and said, "No, d—n it,
that's too much pepper."

Well, this Laredo farmer had too much
pepper. The crop was so large he could not
dispose of it all. He swamped the drug
houses, the canneries and the pickle mak-
ers, and still had bales upon bales of pepper
left. The pepper was analyzed, and it
proved to be the richest pepper of the
world.

Uncle Sam's Winter Garden.

An even greater revolution as to the
values of land has taken place in the lower
Rio Grande Valley in the neighborhood of
Brownsville. There are three counties be-
tween this point and there that were prac-
tically dead ten years ago, but which are
now shipping solid trainloads of winter
vegetables to St. Louis, Kansas City, Chi-
cago, New York and Philadelphia. They
can raise vegetables for these markets three
weeks ahead of California, and they begin
sending them off when the blizzard is still
raging north of Mason and Dixon's line. In
consequence, four thriving cities have
grown up within the last four years. These
are San Benito, Harlingen, Mercedes and
Mission. They have each 3000 or 4000
people and each is surrounded by a rich
farming community.

I hear many stories about men who have
come to this valley walking on their up-
pers and are now riding about in automo-
biles. The exports of vegetables are run-
ning high into the millions of dollars a year,
and over \$125,000,000 of new money has
been invested in the valley within the past
seven years.

Mr. Holland, one of the owners of the
San Antonio Express, tells me that all the
counties of the lower Rio Grande Valley are
rapidly growing, and he cites the instances
of three which cover a space about as large
as that of Rhode Island. In 1910 the popu-
lation of these counties had doubled over that
of 1900; and they have grown about 25 per
cent. within the past two years. The land
values have also more than doubled, and I
am told that the country is still on the edge
of its beginning.

I understand that homeseekers' excur-
sions are now run throughout the year, and
that great irrigation works are under way.
In some places the water is pumped from
the Rio Grande by centrifugal pumps, with
pipes ranging from sixteen to forty-eight
inches; and the water is carried by means
of pumping stations for miles over the coun-
try.

There is another district between here
and San Antonio where the irrigation is by
artesian wells. They find the water at from
750 to 1800 feet and some of the wells flow
sufficient to irrigate from 200 to 320 acres.
Indeed, the whole of Texas seems to be in
an excellent business condition. The farm-
ers are growing rich and the cities are
rapidly increasing in size.

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The Canyon Pool. By Frederick Roland Miner.

NATURE'S MIRROR.

WITHIN the compass of the great
world there are numberless smaller
worlds, with their life, their customs,
their laws, and various other things such
as pertain to the larger body. It may be
a city, a village, a forest, or even an
unobtrusive pool in a stream
in a canyon. Such a pool may seem of
little moment, save to the passing angler,
but may suspect the presence of his finny
and therein, or to the small boy with
his pentagons. Yet one will find
and to interest him in the lowly canyon
pool. Its laws are those of nature as they
own elsewhere in the wild, but they are
and as with man they are inexorable.
The struggle for life or for pleasure goes on
as in other places. The pool's inhabi-
tants have their meed of joy, their share of
their tragedies, their comedies, un-
dermined by the great world, but of the great-
est importance to themselves.

As we approach the canyon pool the first
thing that probably will attract our atten-
tion is the reflection on its placid surface,
showing a picture in itself, framed by the
canyon around it. The branches of the
trees above are there reproduced, with
bits of golden sunshine sifting through
the open spaces, and delving deep into
the clear water, like small searchlights
uncovering the hidden mysteries of the
pool. Bits of azure sky share with the
leaves, and drifting clouds pass
across the glassy surface, like stately
galleons sailing over it. The wild flowers that
beside the pool lean far out from the
slopes that they may see themselves in this
mirror of nature's, and mayhap take note,
unwisely, of their budding charms, or of
their fading beauties. The gray rocks nod
at their own reflections, dancing giddily on

the surface, as they never could in life,
softened there as they themselves can never
be.

Along the edge of the pool, in the shallow
water, lying in the yellow sand, you may
see large black patches, giving the effect
of ink spilled in large quantities. Examine
these patches and you will find that they
are alive—very much so. Dip your hand
beneath one and you will find that they
trickle through your fingers as softly as the
water itself. They are tadpoles, infant
frogs, and their great numbers in some
pools is astonishing. Were they all to at-
tain frogdom, then would the country be
overrun with frogs, and their hind legs
would be less of a gastronomical luxury.
They are as black as Erebus, and you will
find them in various stages of transforma-
tion. Some with but little else than tall
and others will have assumed the dignity of a
pair of legs, and still others of two pairs.
They are strange little creatures whose prin-
cipal characteristic is their excessive ability
to wiggle.

The tadpole grown to maturity becomes
the frog, and you may see him sitting digni-
fiedly on the bank of the pool, or in the
shallow water with only his great head
above it, his big eyes gazing solemnly into
space. His face is placid, with no marks
of care or worry disturbing its serenity. He
seems to be always in deep thought, un-
mindful of all about him, yet usually if you
approach him too closely he will suddenly
throw off the lethargy that enthalls him
and dive quickly into the pool. After brief
submergence, during which he will swim
but a short distance, he will appear and ob-
serve you interrogatively, as though to
question your motives and intentions. At
times he is more friendly, according as his
mood is, even allowing the familiarity of
your hand upon him, but not for long, as his

suspensions are soon aroused and he will
leave you unceremoniously to retreat again
to the safe shelter of the pool. He is some-
thing of a weather prophet at certain sea-
sons, and his booming notes are welcome
sounds in the fall after the long dry sum-
mer, for they presage the approach of the
needed rains of winter. The notes he gives
utterance to can hardly be called a song in
themselves, but when joined by those of
many of his kind, as is usual, they produce
a sort of harmony from which you may dis-
tinguish the deep bass, the baritone, the
tenor and other parts that go to make up
the frog chorus, which you can hear from a
long way off.

Over the glassy surface of the pool the
waterbugs skate swiftly, darting here and
there, apparently without aim, but as if for
the pleasure of it alone, as does the human
skater. They are light of foot, and you
wonder in what their power lies that they
can sustain and propel themselves upon the
surface of the water. On the bottom, or on
the sides of the pool, you may see the or-
ange-colored water-dogs, those strange-look-
ing creatures, who resemble a dog some-
what in head and body. They appear logy,
reptilian and unambitious.

Minnows swim in schools about the pool,
apparently happy in the society of their
fellows. Occasionally a trout comes out to
sun himself, or to catch an unwary fly or
bug, but generally he remains in the shelter
of the overhanging rock or bank. If the
stream is close to civilization and has been
much fished, the trout will be small, al-
though occasionally a large one may haunt
the pool for many years, too shrewd to be
tempted by the artificial fly of the angler,
or the worm securely fastened to the hidden
hook.

If you are especially favored, you may see
one of the most interesting objects of the

whole stream. It will not be in the pool but
beside it. You will observe a mass of green
or yellow moss about a foot in diameter,
apparently growing under a small waterfall
or rill or on the edge of it, where the water
trickles over it or the spray drenches it.
This mossy object is the nest of one of our
most interesting birds, the water-ouzel. As
the mosses on the outside of the nest are
usually in active growth, it is generally dif-
ficult to discover the habitation of this wa-
ter-loving bird. The mosses are woven to-
gether with great skill, and there is an
opening, or doorway, built in arched form,
close to the bottom of the nest.

Many are the curious and interesting
forms of plant, animal, and insect life to be
found in the canyon pool, and if such things
interest you at all you can spend many
pleasurable hours beside the pool in the
shade of the overhanging trees.

Literary Oversights.

I've read a corking pirate tale—
It's full of bloody fights;
For it I gladly paid my kate
And sat up late o' nights;
But still the author's left a gap—
He didn't print an island map.

I've read a tale of cloak and sword
That made me hold my breath;
Right neatly was the villain bored
And died crying "S'death!"
But sad to say this wondrous stunt
No duel picture had in front.

I've read a great detective book—
'Tis called: "The Diamond Asp;"
It's on an amateur, who took
A crook into his grasp;
But for this work I have one "klam"—
It doesn't hold a diagram.

—[Denver Republican.

A Trip to the Top of Grayback. By M. A. Gilber

NIGHT ON THE SUMMIT.

IT WAS a clear, bright morning when they started—the Tall Girl, the Book Girl, the Ordinary Girl and the Man. The lure of the mountains was strong upon them, the ranges beckoned them to come and see; so they set their faces toward old Grayback, and obeyed the call of the hills.

The Four had three humble but useful companions in the shape of burros. Poor old Jerusalem carried the camping outfit, and the Book Girl rode Fritz. The Ordinary Girl's animal possessed no name at starting, but after half an hour's experience with him she decided to call him Epaminondas, for he didn't have "the sense he was born with." The Tall Girl and the Man scorned burros, and had chosen to

ride, and presently reached High Creek, the last water.

This was clearly the place for rest and lunch, so after tying the burros (for Jerusalem was possessed by an insane desire to return home) they ate and talked and rested for an hour.

Then the canteens were filled and the upward march began again. The trail was steep and monotonous, until quite suddenly the Four came out on the top of the ridge, and it seemed as if the world were spread out at their feet. Across from them was San Jacinto, gray and wrinkled, with the wrinkles filled with snow. Beyond lay the desert, a seemingly never-ending stretch of stillness. The Four looked in silence, saw a railroad track like a thread in the distance, and realized how far away they

were from man and the work of man's hands.

The trees were gradually growing smaller and more stunted, and presently they came upon some not erect at all, but bent over and crouching close to the ground for protection from the cruel winds, and then they were at timber line.

Above them was not a sign of a tree, nothing but bare, gray rocks, away up to the summit so appropriately called Grayback.

It was all very beautiful, but the Four were more alive just then to the call of hunger than to the call of the mountains. A fire was quickly made, and soon they were enjoying soup and sandwiches, doughnuts and coffee, that were as the Man said, "just bully."

Then once more the mountains called, and the party climbed a small knoll and perched themselves in a flattened tree to watch the sunset. "The first time," remarked the Tall Girl, "that I have ever seen the sunset from the top of a tree."

Behind them was the topmost ridge of Grayback, with San Jacinto just across the way and the desert beyond; to the left was the valley in which Beaumont and Banning nestled, and before them the long cut between the ranges, with Baldy plainly visible, and beyond that, Mt. Wilson, and far off in the hazy distance the Pacific. The sun was a great red ball, slowly dropping down below Baldy. Lower and lower it went, until it was only a rim of red shining on Baldy's patch of snow. Then as the sun disappeared there instantly stole in its place a soft, pink light which deepened and spread until the whole western sky was aglow with rosy color. And as the Four turned to look at Grayback, lo! a miracle had taken place. The mountain's cold gray stones were softene, and warmed by the same pink light, and even San Jacinto was touched by the transforming color. Little by little the wonder faded away, darkness came on, but not unattended, for up from behind Grayback rose the full moon.

The Four hailed its coming, and dragging stumps and logs to a bare place on the knoll, built a big bonfire. Then wrapped in blankets (for the wind had already begun to search them out,) they watched the changing scenes in the fire. There was a castle in the midst of the blaze, through

the gates of which the flames chased one another with glee. Then appeared a great serpent writhing in the fire, and next a tiger "burning bright in the darkness of the night." The Four told stories and laughed and sang until at last both the Man and the wind said it was time to go. Reluctantly they put out the fire and went to a more sheltered spot. Here another fire was built, and the Four rolled up in their blankets and lay down, but not to sleep! It grew colder and colder, and sleep was impossible except for the Man. The girls listened enviously, with difficulty repressed a desire to awake him, and waited for the morning.

At last it was time to start up the trail to the summit. The Book Girl and the Ordinary Girl elected to start first, for they were new to mountain trails and needed

WON BY A GIRL.

IT JUST simply naturally had to come. Ruff was getting restless. After supper with the other men and the girls, at the long table under the morning-glory arbor, he had gone at once to his shack, and taken down his banjo. He had played everything that he knew from "Old Hundred" to the last rag, with fire and expression. When he was thrumming "Old Kentucky Home," through the open door he saw a girl—"the consumptive one," he called her—stop under the drooping pepper tree. She stood with her hands clasped behind her, and her back to the setting sun. Her hair, which did not ordinarily show the red, blazed out wonderfully. She looked rather small in her tanned-hide, divided skirts. Her face, which had begun to bloom with healthful rose, due to her life of hardy exposure, was a little pale to night, but very interesting as the shadow of the pepper foliage rippled over its creaminess. It was sad, too, and Ruff knew perfectly well that she was thinking of home—her old Kentucky home. She had been sent out here to rough it on the ranch because she was thought to be tubercular. By choice she engaged in the very roughest work, and subjected herself to all sorts of exposure. She could ride the range with an endurance truly astounding, and had learned to throw the lariat with exceptional skill.

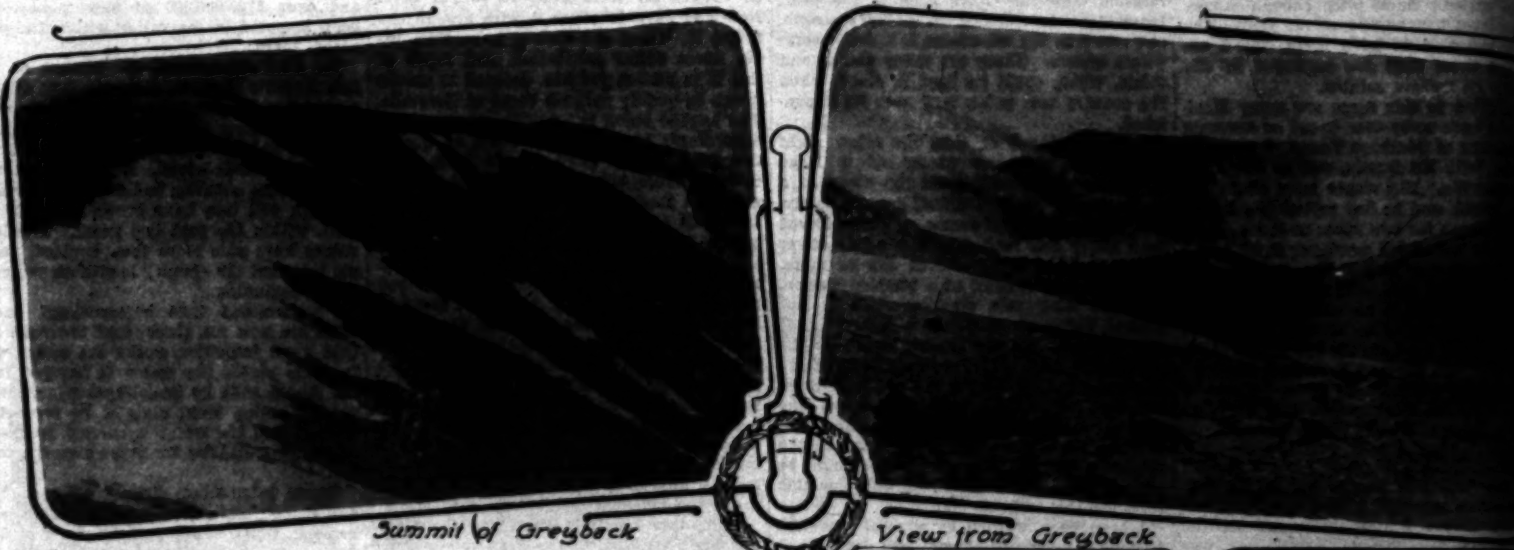
Ruff "knew all about her," as the saying goes, or thought he did, although he had never spoken more than a gruff good morning or good evening to her. He never spoke more than was necessary to women—her kind of women. He played very softly, and kept his eyes upon her—he could not help it. When it was finished, she drew a deep breath, and pulled herself up a little. Then she turned her face to him and smiled. He smiled, too—he did not know why. She hesitated a moment, as if she would have come toward him, then turned away, and hurried down the path to the big ranch house.

He dropped the banjo, and a peculiar revelation of feeling swept over him. Why hadn't she said something, so as to make it possible for him to talk to her? He had a vague sense that she was worried over something, or unhappy, and his heart went out to her. But he—she would talk religion to him as the good women always had done back in the New England village—religion, morning noon and night, until it nauseated him, and drove him, when a young youth into this far southwestern country. And every time he had allowed himself to become acquainted with a good woman since then she had talked religion to him, and had tried to railroad him into some church or other. This one would do the same. They always said that their religion was a comfort to them—let this one go to her's for comfort.

And then the mood came upon him again. He lathered and shaved hastily, cleaned his finger nails carefully—one relic of his early training that he had not forgotten—knotted a fresh, yellow-bordered handkerchief about his neck, wet and plastered his thick dark hair down unbecomingly, and set out for town.

It was not a periodical desire for drink that beset him. That was an old story with him. He had given up drink, not on moral grounds, but because of the nasty, thick taste the next morning. And while the other boys would be taking a "little nip" to sober up on, he drank nothing but water, no matter how much he wanted the other, and would be in an ugly and even dangerous mood until night. He had struck his best friend unconscious out on the range upon one of these occasions, because this friend had "kidded" him, and had galloped all the way to the town doctor with the limp form in his arms. And the first words with returning consciousness were: "I'm all right, pal." That was the end of drinking.

But when these moods came upon him he had to do something—something wild and mischievous. The boys would all be down at the saloon. They were all talking about the revivalist, with his train of female followers, who was expected in town.



Summit of Grayback

View from Greyback

walk, thus leaving themselves free to make derogatory remarks about Fritz, Jerusalem, and Epaminondas.

The road wound through pines and cedars and oaks between the Yucaipa and San Bernardino ranges. The morning air was cool and fresh, and the Four regarded with sympathy the frisking of the big gray squirrels and the little striped chipmunks.

Soon the Vivian Trail was reached, and then began the real climb. Over Mill Creek the trail led, and then up in a seemingly endless zigzag against the side of the mountain. Twisting back and forth, they went up and around and then down, until the Four heard the sound of water, and came out into beautiful Bluejay Canyon. The pines reared their stately trunks as if trying to outdo the mountains themselves in height, while through their midst ran a clear mountain stream, bordered on either side by brake and lemon lilies.

The Four rested here, and when the Man went on to examine the trail, the girls gathered lilies—lilies with eight and ten fragrant cups along the stem, and the stems themselves taller than the Ordinary Girl. The Man came back, and led them around a great fallen tree, and up a narrow winding trail, past clumps of thistle poppies, through ferns and columbine and pentstemon and lilies, until they came out into a great stretch of pines. The trees stood along the trail in ones and twos and threes, throwing their shadows on the gray, rocky ground. Young, strong pines they were for the most part, with only here and there an old veteran bare and broken with its fight against Time, but not bent.

Then the trees gave way to brush, and the Four pushed their way through buckthorn and manzanita that did their best to hold them back from the ranges. Once past the brush, the trail again led upward, again the water and the lilies, and over all a purple blue sky, like a Maxfield Parrish picture, and away in the distance, the valley, and Old Baldy, with its streak of white, standing sentinel at the head of it.

The Four looked up to the trees at the top of the ridge, and they seemed to say: "Come, we are the end. Here you stop and touch that inverted bowl they call the sky." So they climbed, and at the top was not the end, but the beginning! Ranges stretched alluringly before them, and said: "Come." They obeyed, went over the

were from man and the work of man's hands.

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In Bluejay Canyon.

more time than the others. So the Man put them on the trail, and they started. But soon they found themselves off the path, and lost on the mountainside. They struggled along over the shale, slipping and sliding at every step. When they were just about to despair of ever getting anywhere, they heard the Man calling to them from the trail above. With his assistance they scrambled up, and started once more on the right path. It was a hard climb. The moonlight shone weirdly on the gray mountainside, the wind was cold, and the trail was steep and shady and hard to follow. Above them they saw a snowbank glistening in the moonlight, and knew they were not far from the top of the ridge.

At last they came to the top, and stood there—for a moment only. The wind was blowing a gale, and almost swept them off the mountain. Breathlessly they dropped down behind some rocks, until, partly warm and with recovered breath, they were able to climb over the great boulders farther along the ridge toward the summit. It was bitterly cold, and the wind was against them. They crept over the rocks, large patches of snow, until in a short time they stood beside the pile of stones that marks the summit of Grayback. In comfortable places, away from the wind, they awaited the dawn of the new day.

The sky was dull and gray and forbidding, but soon in the east there crept up a faint rosy glow. Then pink streamers stole up into the gray sky, deepened in color, rose more rapidly, and over the



Picking Lemon Lilies.

wind had gone down, the sun brought relief from the cold, and soon they were at timberline.

Soon after breakfast the pack was on Jerusalem, Fritz and Epaminondas were saddled, and the homeward trip was begun. The downward trip was joyable but uneventful, only varied by Man's unsuccessful attempts to prove the name of the Ordinary Girl's burro. Four arrived home in time for dinner, gray, tired, very dirty, but very happy, ready to go again—next year.

[Tit-Bits:] "I would box your ears," a young lady to her stupid and admiring, "H—"

"If what?" he asked, anxiously. "H—" she repeated, "I could get a large enough for the purpose."

below Grayback came the sun. It was a bright, clear day, and the sun was shining down on the valley. The mountains were in the background, and the valley was filled with green grass and flowers. The sun was shining down on the valley, and the mountains were in the background.

morning light the Four were in the desert seen the night before. The sun was shining down on the valley, and the mountains were in the background. The sun was shining down on the valley, and the mountains were in the background.

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How Ruff Found Religion.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

WON BY A GIRL.

IT WAS simply naturally had to come. Ruff was getting restless. After supper with the other men and the girls, at the table under the morning-glory arbor, he had gone at once to his shack, and taken down his banjo. He had played everything that he knew from "Old Kentucky Home" to the last rag, with fire and expression. When he was thrumming "Old Kentucky Home," through the open door he saw a girl—the consumptive one," he called her—stop under the drooping pepper tree, and stand with her hands clasped behind her, and her back to the setting sun. The hair, which did not ordinarily show the red, blazed out wonderfully. She looked rather small in her tanned hide, dainty dress. Her face, which had begun to show with healthful rose, due to her life of hard exposure, was a little pale to-day, but very interesting as the shadows of the pepper foliage rippled over its features. It was sad, too, and Ruff knew perfectly well that she was thinking of home—her old Kentucky home. She had been sent out here to rough it on the ranch because she was thought to be tubercular. By choice she engaged in the very hardest work, and subjected herself to all sorts of exposure. She could ride the range with an endurance truly astounding. Ruff had learned to throw the lariat with unusual skill.

He "knew all about her," as the saying was, or thought he did, although he had never spoken more than a gruff good morning or good evening to her. He never spoke more than was necessary to women—just the kind of women. He played very softly, and kept his eyes upon her—he could not help it. When it was finished, she drew a long breath, and pulled herself up a little. Then she turned her face to him and smiled. He smiled, too—he did not know why. She hesitated a moment, as if she had come toward him, then turned and hurried down the path to the ranch house.

He dropped the banjo, and a peculiar reaction of feeling swept over him. Why had she said something, so as to make a mistake for him to talk to her? He had a vague sense that she was worried over something, or unhappy, and his heart went out to her. But no—she would talk to him as the good women always did here back in the New England village where, morning noon and night, until he married her, and drove him, when a young youth into this far southwestern country. And every time he had allowed himself to become acquainted with a good woman since then she had talked religion to him, and had tried to railroad him into church or other. This one would do the same. They always said that their religion was a comfort to them—let this one be her's for comfort.

And then the mood came upon him. He lathered and shaved hastily, combed his finger nails carefully—one relic of the early training that he had not forgotten—knotted a fresh, yellow-bordered handkerchief about his neck, wet and placed his thick dark hair down unbecomingly, and set out for town.

It was not a periodical desire for drink that beat him. That was an old story with him. He had given up drink, not on moral grounds, but because of the nasty, sick taste the next morning. And while the other boys would be taking a "little nip" to sober up on, he drank nothing but water, no matter how much he wanted the beer, and would be in an ugly and even a dangerous mood until night. He had struck his best friend unconscious out on the range upon one of these occasions, because the friend had "kidded" him, and had galloped all the way to the town doctor with him in his arms. And the first words with returning consciousness were: "All right, pal." That was the end of drinking.

But when these moods came upon him he had to do something—something wild and mischievous. The boys would all be in the saloon. They were all talking about the revivalist, with his train of faithful followers, who was expected in town.

As Ruff loped gently along through the dusk on his roan a stout little pacing mustang passed him, bearing a slight dove-colored-clad rider. She slackened the pace of her mount perceptibly. He also drew up. He would not be trapped that way. He understood. She was coming in to the revival meeting, and she figured on "roping him in." He had his own plans, and the parson would hear of them soon enough.

Then came the rapid whirling chug of an automobile, striking into the road from the East, toward the town. The mustang shied suddenly, and the dove-clad figure struck the machine as she was thrown. A putty-complexioned man arose and evidently urged the driver to greater speed, while a faint scream reverberated back from the women in the machine.

Ruff was beside the girl in an instant. She had staggered to her feet and was smiling reassuringly at him. Oh, that smile! The blood streamed from a gash in her forehead. "It's nothing—I'm not hurt!" But she reeled giddily into his arms, her little head dropping on his breast. Something wild and fearsome took possession of him. But he put the red-brown hair sternly though gently from her forehead and laid her in the grass.

"Hush—you're not to speak!" he said. "We always laid mother down when she did that." And he plunged down into the underbrush where he heard the trickle of water. When he returned with a hatful she was sitting up, looking at him with that wise yet childish and thoroughly disconcerting smile. He bathed the wound awkwardly enough, and tied his big yellow handkerchief around it.

"If I ever get hold of that — son of a —" Ruff checked himself as the smile died out of her eyes. "Well, I will get him—he'll be in town tonight!"

"No, please, Mr. Woodruff—it was an accident."

"An accident, when he saw what he'd done and hurried the choffer away!"

How it happened he did not know, but before he left her he had promised to go to meeting with her that night. He, "Ruff," "Rough Rider," "Rough House," "Rough Neck," as his boon companions lovingly dubbed him, was going to a revival meeting with a young girl—good, pretty little Miss Anderson, from Kentucky. As they sat in the fragrant grass, their horses browsing near, she had told him how she had suddenly found herself penniless upon the death of her grandfather, he having left everything to a cousin, Artie Anderson—to her surprise, for she had always loved her grandfather dearly. But doubtless he had good reason, and the only thing that troubled her was that perhaps he had thought her selfish in going away for her health.

Artie Anderson—Artie Anderson! What did he know about Artie Anderson?

When he realized what he had promised her he sprang to his feet and began incoherently to tell her that he wasn't used to going about with good women, that he wasn't good himself, that he had always had a more comradely feeling with the wicked sinners—poor devils! He could understand them better, and somehow they always seemed more human; they never pretended to be what they were not.

"It's an awful thing to say," he blurted out, "but my own father was supporting his family on what he'd skinned his elder sister outen. And he was the strictest church member ever. By cajoling her into signing a paper he turned her and her fatherless children outen house and home. And when he caught me sneaking some victuals to her he beat me. That settled it. And all the fool women—outside the family—thought him a saint! Oh, these fool good women! They don't get their emotions properly exercised, and so they fall back on religion! Every good woman I've known has tried to corner me and sneak me into church without my knowing it! And the same women are as mean and spiteful to each other as Kilkenney cats! That's why I've stuck to the bad uns."

Ruff was puffing with his unusual eloquent effort. He ran the back of his

hand over his wet face. He was afraid to look at little Miss Anderson.

"There aren't any 'bad uns,'" she surprised him by saying. "And there isn't any sin. One man or woman is just as good as another man or woman in the eyes of God. We are just little brothers and sisters, pushing forward and doing the best we can, each in his own way. Will you please help me up? It is getting dark."

"But the ministers don't calculate that way," he responded, holding her stirrup for her.

"Those who know the truth do," she responded, springing into her saddle. "Call at the hotel a little before 8." And she was off at a gallop.

He did not go directly to the saloon. He felt a little upset and uncertain of himself. Before he knew it he found himself in the combination drug store, postoffice, telephone and telegraph center, buying a package of cigarettes. He heard a brisk voice calling long distance. Something characteristic in the tone of that voice made him prick his ears, with working nostrils, and he strolled softly and carelessly back to the telephone booth. There sat a neat little putty-faced man in black, with a big voice.

"The Alta Vista, at G.?" he was saying. "All right. Why, say, any mail that comes there addressed to Artie Anderson," he lowered his voice, "just inclose in that stamped envelope I left in the office addressed to the Rev. Zedekiah Barker, Rincon—will you? Yes—yes. That's all. Good-by."

The little man then bustled to the front of the store, talking in that loud, patronizing tone of cheery good-will which is an affront, thought Ruff, because it makes everyone to whom it is addressed feel that the good man is making a supreme effort to get down to the listener's level. Then it struck Ruff suddenly. Not only is Artie Anderson Gloria Anderson's cousin, but—he called up G. He spoke in an undertone.

Then he went into the front of the store, and introduced himself to the parson, mauling him about painfully with his great paw-shake.

"We hope to have you with us tonight, my good man," said the parson, beaming benignantly, but a little of the wind out of his sails.

"I'll be there—you kin count on me!" and Ruff thrust an unpleasant grin almost into the parson's face. The Rev. Zedekiah shrank back. Ruff then made straight for the saloon.

"Hello, boys!" he shouted, bursting in. "Low, temperance Ruff!" returned the bartender.

"That's neither here nor there!" returned Ruff with a frown. "Ain't I always put up the price even without drinkin'? Think your floor needs any further cleanin' up, Terry?"

"Oh, no offense, Rough House!" returned the other pleasantly.

"Where are the girls? Oh—hello, May, Beasie, Ella—"

"This is Mrs. Bently of G.; just got in today," drawled Pete Perkins.

Larry Woodruff looked her over. She was a prosperous-looking blonde, well dressed and be-diamonded, and with a nice air of reserve.

"All right—happy to meet you, Mrs. Bently. I want you at the revival meeting tonight. You be over at the hotel a little before 8, and walk over to the tent with Miss Anderson and me."

Pete whistled and gave Larry a side glance.

"Say, don't you even look cross-eyed at me! One woman is as good as another in the sight of God! That'll do—now come, every one of you, and bring the girls. Don't forget, Mrs. Bently." And he hurried out to knock on the back door of the general merchandise store to get a clean soft white shirt, a bow tie, and handkerchief.

When he arrived at the hotel Gloria and Mrs. Bently were chatting pleasantly together. The three walked over to the vacant lot where the big tent stood and filed in. The Rev. Zedekiah was circulating, joy beaming in his face, for he fore-

saw a good attendance and a proportionately large collection. He spotted Mrs. Bently's diamonds quickly. Larry introduced her as a wealthy real estate owner from G. It ended in her being asked to take a seat on the platform.

Larry sat down near the front with Gloria, waiting for things to happen. The other boys filed in gravely, hats in hands, and each with a girl on his arm. When they saw Mrs. Bently on the platform Larry shook his head sternly at them. The sermon was on temperance. The parson outlined vividly the temptation of drink.

"I know how it is myself, boys," he said, in weepy tones. "You come along of a hot summer night, burning up, inside and out. The devil knows how to arrange his allurements. Cool green foliage rustles at the door. The saloon looks cool and inviting inside. You think of the tinkle of ice—" and so on. One by one the boys silently slipped away. They returned looking refreshed. Ruff was getting very restless. Finally he whispered to Miss Anderson, asking her to excuse him for a moment. She nodded her head with just the faintest twinkle in her eye. He came back and sat very still, looking at his watch from time to time. Suddenly the parson pointed an accusing finger at him.

"Young man," he shouted, "you and your companions have been out for a drink."

"Parson," said Ruff apologetically, getting to his feet, "I been on the water wagon for weeks. But you talkin' so temptingly about the cool greens and the tinkle of ice got up the worst thirst I ever had. I just had to have a drink."

"You miserable sinner!" roared the parson.

"You're mistaken, parson," responded Ruff quietly, "there ain't no sin."

At that moment one of the Rev. Zedekiah's deaconesses hurried up the aisle and onto the platform, whispering in his ear. A look of horror overspread his face. He looked at Mrs. Bently, and then at the girls sitting demurely by the cowboys. Twice he essayed to speak, but his voice failed him.

"These services will stop," he said presently, "until certain objectionable characters withdraw their presence from these holy surroundings."

Ruff was on his feet in an instant. "No, they won't, parson," and his six-shooter was in his hand. "There ain't any bad uns, and there ain't any sin. One man or woman is just as good as another man or woman in the eyes of God. We are just little brothers and sisters, pushing forward and doing the best we can, each in his own way. Who are you who sit in judgment upon us? You are not even a truly ordained minister of God, but an impostor who has been going around country extracting money from the weak and the credulous. What's more, you are wanted for forgery back in Kentucky—indictment papers are out for you now. Don't you move! Somebody'll be along to fetch you presently! Furthermore, you skunk. I wouldn't be surprised if you'd forged that last will and testament of your old granddad's, and swiped the inheritance that belongs to this yere little girl beside me. Oh, yes, I know you, Artie Anderson. I got a friend detective in G. who let slip your name to me a couple o' days ago. They've kept it out of the papers to get you. And they've got you, all right. They're on their way in a buzz wagon now. My pals will take care of you till they get here."

The Rev. Zedekiah stood white and speechless. Gloria and Mrs. Bently were crying softly in each other's arms.

"Don't do that, girls," remonstrated Ruff sheepishly. "I got a lot o' money laid up—I got shares in a paying mine. You kin have all I got, Miss Anderson, to go back East and fight for your rights."

Gloria looked at him strangely a moment, then went out into the dark to hunt her pony. Larry found her as she was mounting. "Oh, I couldn't, Mr. Woodruff—Larry," she said softly, "unless—unless—" His young arms were up and about her. His upturned face, shining eyes, and loose blown hair were good to look upon.

"Then I will go with you—dear."

Motion Pictures, Exponents of California.

By Bennett A. Molter.

A BIG INDUSTRY.

IN ALMOST every city, in that vast area stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific; from Canada to the turbulent republic of Mexico, thousands upon thousands of workers anxiously await the blowing of the five o'clock whistle. The boy or girl, man or woman, who has gone through a severe grind of eight or ten hours of work, feels little inclination to attend a night school or a lecture course. Even the reading of a book, the visit to the public library entails mental work, which, coming as it does at the end of a laborious day, would depress rather than stimulate the individual. To such, the motion picture theater offers a welcome opportunity. There, nature, in all its phases, is unfolded before

ground." Any kind of a picture may be made in California, from a western cowboy-Indian scene to a three-reel African jungle picture, not excluding the mission stories of the old Spanish padres, the living version of the Count of Monte Cristo with its grim prison standing on a rock in the sea, and last but not least, the stories of the Civil War and their almost faultless scenic locations.

By the "background" is meant the natural environment. No other vicinity in the whole United States can boast of such variety of scenery as Southern California. Dense, impenetrable jungle vegetation, sandy arid deserts, snow-capped bleak mountain peaks, rolling plains and ocean cliffs are found within the radius of a few miles.

phantas, sixty lions, and monkeys galore, to say nothing of every obtainable species of North American animal life. No landscape gardener, no hand of man has touched the vegetation on this farm. It has been permitted to grow in its native state and experts have been unable to distinguish it, when on the screen, from the virginal African jungle as they know it.

Perhaps one of the biggest undertakings in the world for the production of motion pictures was when one of the independent firms purchased 12,000 acres of land in the San Fernando Valley. In addition to the purchase the same firm leased picture rights on an adjoining piece of land consisting of some 8000 acres more. The property takes in many natural objects, such as a mountain range, a river, a grove of timber

Located in Los Angeles and in the surrounding suburbs are five separate companies who make naught but what is known as "comedy" pictures. Though the characters may not be strictly Californian, the backgrounds are. It may be the story of a fickle Spaniard, of a brave bear hunter, a beauty parlor specialist, almost anything at all, but, if one notices, it will always have something in it that recalls California.

Undoubtedly, the most cherished and treasured memories to the Californian are the "days of '49." The stories of those days are sacredly told by grandfathers and grandmothers to their grandchildren. The little ones sit up, all ears, to hear the word of the story. To them it means a lifelong memory they go to bed dreaming



Rehearsing a scene, before taking.

Discussing the scenario.

them. They see life in the open on the great plains, glimpses of foreign lands, the Sphinx in old Egypt, the rugged mountains in the Far West. To them it imposes no burden, but freely bestows its delights and benefits. Shop, mill, office and factory are forgotten and only what appears on the screen is digested.

California is the haven of motion picture companies. More film-producing companies are located in California than in all of the other States in the Union combined. Los Angeles, in particular, is the center of the film industry of the world. Owing to the atmospheric conditions, the wide scope of varied scenery, mountains and plains, cliffs and canyons, rivers and sea shores, this city has been resorted to by almost every one of the concerns devoted to the making of films.

Some of the best known people in the dramatic profession have posed for the camera, and accordingly, the best salaries are paid. The combined salaries of those engaged in Southern California alone aggregate over \$50,000 per week. A conservative estimate places the investments in buildings and land holdings, etc., in this locality by motion picture enterprises at far above \$2,000,000. Financial expenditure has been a secondary consideration to the manufacturer; perfection and satisfaction the very first. The unceasing litigation between the "Patents Companies" and the "Independents" wrought havoc with the various concerns at the outset, but this has all been pigeon-holed, to give the public what it wants.

A great many people, while intensely interested in motion pictures, never failing to see the new ones as they are released, do not realize what an important part climatic conditions play with the producing of a picture. First of all, a strong steady sun must be had; second, a locality almost devoid of rainfall is essential, as pictures made in the rain are seldom fit to be shown on the screen; third, dryness, so essential to the clearness of a picture, must predominate over the fog, humidity and dampness so often experienced in a semi-tropical climate. Southern California meets with all these conditions, the rainfall being so comparatively little that work may be done eleven months out of the year.

The next consideration is the "back-



Living the "Days of '49."

In far-off Maine or in Massachusetts, if one should stroll into one of the theaters, seven out of ten pictures seen would have been made in this State. The old missions, always identified with California, appear with their tropical plants and trees surrounding them. Referring to the missions it may be mentioned in passing that one of the largest of the companies controls the picture rights to five of the most historical missions in the State. No other company is permitted to photograph the missions on which they hold the rights, and considering that San Gabriel, San Juan Capistrano, Santa Barbara, San Fernando and the old Plaza Church of Los Angeles come under their privilege, the others must build a replica of a mission if they should want one. This, however, is frequently done and residents of Edendale, Hollywood and Santa Monica return home at night to see a "mission" standing on what was an open field when they left home that morning. This same company maintains a wild-animal farm, covering an area of ten acres, on which about every breed of wild animal known to the jungle is to be found, including droves of camels, sacred oxen, ele-

and a small lake. Seven stages were built, on which interior scenes might be set up, a colony of western and mining villages was built; also an army post dating back to the days of Custer, and an Indian village to harbor the hundred odd Indians used in making their Indian pictures. Nearly 400 persons are given employment on this great ranch, for such it is, and half that number of horses and cattle graze on the property to be used when the occasion arises.

Eight miles north of Santa Monica, opening on the sands of the beach of the Pacific Ocean, is Ynez Canyon. This canyon, crawling back some five miles into the Santa Monica Mountains, has been the scene of daily battles between the North and the South. Confederate battalions, hundreds strong, meet the preservers of the Union in mimic conflict. The most famous battles of the Civil War have been fought here with blank cartridges instead of ball and powder as in the days never to be forgotten. Cannons boom, squadrons of cavalry dash over the hills, troops of tired, yes, tired, infantry march over winding paths and roads with muskets shouldered.

ing about them, they eagerly ask "grandpa" to tell another story the next day. The "Grandpa" sighs and shakes his head, he knows what the days of '49 were. But, the "Grandpas" are thinning rapidly in numbers; each day they are answering the call and few remain to tell the stories of that memorable period. But the motion picture takes their place. Few of us realize that the stage coach we see on the screen was once used for the very purpose for which we are now seeing it used. We all times smile at the swaggering "cowboy" in his hairy chaps, his dangling spurs and studded cuffs, but is he not the living memory of the great West? We see him of daring, hard, death-defying riding, of hair-breath escapes from Indians, of lone prospectors staggering across the desert in search of water—all recalling the stories told to us by that "Grandpa" of ours. Again we look upon the screen and see the plodding immigrants crossing the plains in huge prairie schooners, we experience their hardships, we see them at the mercy of a treacherous guide and so forth and so on. All this is history, it may be a little more dramatic, but, were those days not more dramatic? If that "Grandpa" still lives, tell him. The frequent term, "the wild and woolly West," is one that every true American does not want to forget. It is the romantic part of our history, the fact that made us the nation we are.

Over a thousand people, actors and actresses, are on the regular pay roll of the local companies, a like number of people being engaged in "jobbing," that is, working from day to day at the various studios, as meet their requirements. Considering that there are over a dozen individual film-producing companies, each with one and some ten different directors, all taking pictures at the same time, it is safe to state that there are 100 pictures made in Southern California every week. The majority of the hundred have at least fifty prints made from the original negative and so it is that 5000 subjects, silent exponents of California, are put before the world every week. And so the thousands of tellers in the great factories in the East and elsewhere are becoming more intimate with one great and glorious State in the Far West.

Raising N

A GOOD ENTERPRISE.

"EIGHTEEN months ago my wife bought a trio of New Zealand hares for \$4.25. She expected to raise about 500 hares out in the back yard, they are multiplying faster than we butcher them."

This is the confession I secured from Emile Delunsch, a man who is making independent livelihood by raising rabbits for the market.

Two years ago Mr. Delunsch was a boy in St. Louis. He worked at that trade years, but did not seem to get much ahead. One day he moved to California. His wife landed in Sawtelle, and he bought a house and lot at once. They went into the chicken business, but they located too close to the ocean, for the climate didn't seem to agree with their poultry.

"Every day four or five hens died," Mr. Delunsch, "so I quit the chicken business and began to raise garden truck. It was such a hard job as that was! All day and no money, it seemed to me. My wife one day bought three New Zealand hares. She said we would raise a few for ourselves. By the time we went out of poultry business and began raising garden truck we had rabbits all over the place. We had so many of them that I had to sell them truck and begin feeding it to rabbits. You can see the result. I can sell twice as many rabbits as I am selling now, but we are making a good living. We are not going to work very hard rest of our days."

The entire supply of rabbit flesh produced at the Delunsch place is sold to people who reside in Los Angeles and other towns adjacent to Sawtelle.

None but the young rabbits are marketed. They are killed when nine weeks old. At that age their live weight is about three pounds and three-quarters. Each rabbit when dressed, will weigh about one pound and a quarter. The prevailing price for dressed rabbit of that weight is 35 cents. Young hares are much sought by hotels in all of the west coast cities, in they are wanted by hotels in cities all over the land, but Mr. and Mrs. Delunsch do cater to the hotel trade. They sell to vate individuals.

The New Delhi. PROBABLY NOT TO BE ON THE SITE FORMALLY CHOSEN.

[William Archer, in London News:] The fifteenth of last December the King Emperor laid the foundation-stone of new Imperial City of Delhi. But the crecy which had to be maintained (and so wonderfully maintained) with regard that bold stroke of imaginative statecraft, rendered it impossible to scheme details in advance. Consequently it felt even at the moment that the ceremony was more than usually symbolic, and it was the foundation-stone of the city rather than of the actual city, that was being well and truly laid. As a matter of fact, the new Delhi will probably be some six or seven miles from the site visionally chosen. Maturer deliberation has shifted the scene from the north to south of the existing city.

It must be owned that at first sight, one motors out to the terrain selected does not seem very promising. "The man Campagna!" everyone exclaims, viewing the ruin-strewn plain that extends for eleven miles, from modern Delhi to Kutab Minar. Yes, it is the Campagna without Soracte, without the Sabine or Alban hills, without even any protuberance (as Johnson would have said) compared to the Janiculum or the Aventine, the Palatine or the Capitol. The Aravalli Hills, dead, stretch along the western horizon, a southerly continuation of the historic "Ridge"; but they are at this point no more imposing than a respectable railway bankment. There is no water in view, the Jumna trickles unseen some four miles off. There is, in short, nothing but a broad

Raising New Zealand Rabbits for Revenue.

By Howard C. Kegley.

A GOOD ENTERPRISE.

“EIGHTEEN months ago my wife bought a trio of New Zealand hares for \$4.25. She expected to raise some meat for our table. Now we have about 500 hares out in the back yard, and they are multiplying faster than we can butcher them.”

This is the confession I secured from Emile Delunsch, a man who is making an independent livelihood by raising rabbits for the market.

Two years ago Mr. Delunsch was a baker in St. Louis. He worked at that trade for years, but did not seem to get much ahead. One day he moved to California. He and his wife landed in Sawtelle, and they bought a house and lot at once. Immediately they went into the chicken business, but they located too close to the coast. It seems for the climate didn't seem to agree with their poultry.

“Every day four or five hens died,” said Mr. Delunsch, “so I quit the chicken business and began to raise garden truck. Oh, my, such a hard job as that was! All work and no money, it seemed to me. My wife, one day bought three New Zealand hares. She said we would raise a few for ourselves. By the time we went out of the poultry business and began raising garden truck we had rabbits all over the place. We had so many of them that I had to quit selling truck and begin feeding it to the rabbits. You can see the result. I could sell twice as many rabbits as I am selling now, but we are making a good living, and we are not going to work very hard the rest of our days.”

The entire supply of rabbit flesh produced at the Delunsch place is sold to people who reside in Los Angeles and other towns adjacent to Sawtelle.

Not only the young rabbits are marketed. They are killed when nine weeks old. At that age their live weight is about two pounds and three-quarters. Each rabbit, when dressed, will weigh about one pound and a quarter. The prevailing price for a dressed rabbit of that weight is 35 cents.

Young hares are much sought by the hotels in all of the west coast cities, in fact they are wanted by hotels in cities all over the land, but Mr. and Mrs. Delunsch do not cater to the hotel trade. They sell to private individuals.

Every other day they butcher about fifty young rabbits, and every other day Mrs. Delunsch boards a car and goes to Los Angeles where she sells her entire basketload of dressed rabbits to customers who nearly all reside in the same street. She gets orders from them each time she delivers, and then receives mail orders between times.

One afternoon she got five orders by mail,

lunch have their rabbit pens arranged in the form of a court. There are about sixty pens of the hares, and they are so set that the sun strikes them at all hours of the day. The pens, too, are kept spotlessly clean.

Mr. and Mrs. Delunsch believe that the New Zealand hare is superior to the Belgian hare, especially for market purposes. It is claimed that the New Zealand hare is

ket price, which is 35 cents a head, each doe produces for its owner \$24.50 worth of rabbit flesh per year.

In butchering the rabbits Mr. Delunsch hangs them up by the hind legs and cuts off their heads with a sharp knife. In that way they bleed well, and their necks are not discolored and bruised in any way. This one point adds greatly to the appearance of the meat when it is offered for sale. It may be added that the heads of the butchered rabbits are chopped up by Mr. Delunsch, and fed to his small pen of chickens.

The hares are fed largely upon green alfalfa and rolled barley. Some dry alfalfa and various garden vegetables are given, but cabbage and lettuce leaves are used very sparingly, in the rabbit diet, for the reason that the leaves conceal nits, bugs and worms which, when eaten by the rabbits, will produce bowel trouble, in many instances. A small amount of cabbage or lettuce is all right, however. Rolled barley and green alfalfa, together with a little fresh water, make up the substantial diet of the rabbit.

On a lot adjoining the one on which he lives, Mr. Delunsch raises garden truck and alfalfa for the rabbits. He also raises enough vegetables to supply his own table, and sells a little truck occasionally. And, too, he keeps a few chickens which supply the table with eggs and an occasional pullet for Sunday dinner.

On an average, the year around, Mr. and Mrs. Delunsch sell about 100 dressed rabbits a week. From that it would seem that their revenue is about \$35 a week, or \$1820 per year. Frequently they sell a trio of old hares for \$5, and from their garden truck and an occasional coop of pullets they probably make enough more to bring their annual income up to \$2000.

They set out to raise chickens, did Mr. and Mrs. Emile Delunsch, and then for good and sufficient reasons they switched to truck gardening, but they didn't find that to their liking, either, and finally, from a very small beginning, they developed in less than two years an industry from which they derive an independent living.

Knowing the rabbit business as I do, I have reason to agree with them, too, in the belief that they could more than double their present income in case they chose to do so.



among which was this note from one of her regular customers:

“The last time you were in Los Angeles I ordered, from you, three rabbits to be delivered Saturday, but I have since learned that I am to have company Sunday, so you may bring me five rabbits instead of three.”

It is estimated by the hotel chef that one young rabbit is equal to a 75-cent chicken. A 25-cent rabbit will feed a family of three, and a young chicken of ordinary size will scarcely do more than that.

Out in their back yard Mr. and Mrs. De-

ready for the butcher two weeks quicker than the Belgian.

According to the Delunsch plan of breeding, each adult doe has a litter of young every seven weeks. When the young rabbits are three weeks old the doe is taken away from them and bred. In four weeks, then, she will have another litter of little ones. The average doe has seven litters of young each year, and there are from six to fourteen bunnies in a litter. The average doe, therefore, produces seventy rabbits in twelve months. Figuring the stock at mar-

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It must be owned that at first sight, as we motors out to the terrain selected, it does not seem very promising. “The Roman Campagna!” everyone exclaims, on viewing the ruin-strewn plain that extends for eleven miles, from modern Delhi to the Kutab Minar. Yes, it is the Campagna, without Soracte, without the Sabine or the Alban hills, without even any protuberance (Mr. Johnson would have said) comparable to the Janiculum or the Aventine, the Palatine or the Capitol. The Aravalli Hills, indeed, stretch along the western horizon, a southerly continuation of the historic “ridge”; but they are at this point no more imposing than a respectable railway embankment. There is no water in view, for the Jumna trickles unseen some four miles off. There is, in short, nothing but a brown

plain, intersected by some avenues of trees, and dotted with the wrecks of dead dynasties.

Vistas.

But this discouraging first impression is soon effaced. As we look out toward the Aravalli ridge we notice that, about a mile in front of it, the plain is broken by an outcrop of rock, forming a rugged plateau or island, perhaps fifty to seventy feet high. We leave the motor and plod towards it over little abandoned fields, still rough with the shallow furrows of the local plough. (Efforts are being made to replace the expropriated peasantry on equivalent lands, not too far off; for, as for money compensation, they don't know what to do with it.) Having climbed without difficulty the red quartzite flank of the hillock—it is little more—we look out over the same scene, yet how strangely altered! The desolate disorder of the campagna assumes, in perspective, a stately curvilinear order. We are on the chord of a wide arc measured off in sections by five or six great monuments standing out boldly from the plain. How splendid would be the effect if each of these closed a long vista of verdure and of noble architecture.

Here, surely, is the site for Government House! It is not definitely chosen. Some would place the palace of the government of India on the Aravalli ridge, but this seems a perverse conception. For one thing, the monuments of the plain would be dwarfed by distance; and, secondly, the rocky eminence on which we stand would either obstruct the view or have to be blasted away. As it is, white-washed contour lines and a number of balloon-like beacons show that the capabilities of the site are being seriously examined and canvassed.

Monuments of the Past.

What are the monuments which, if this spot be chosen, would give their direction to the radiating avenues? Some three miles to the northward the domes of the Jama Masjid, or Great Mosque of Delhi, seem to hang like silver balloons in the haze that veils the city. Next in order, to the southward, the giant fortress-walls and gateway of Indrapat form an imposing and romantic feature of the scene. Full in face of us at a distance of about two miles, the fine cupola of the tomb of the Emperor Humayun stands out against the horizon, the rather unfortunate red and white of an otherwise impressive structure being toned away by distance. Then come the Lodi Tombs and the mausoleum of Safdar Jang, all notable landmarks; while in the extreme south, some seven miles off, the tapering shaft of the Kutab Minar stands on the tilted edge of the world. It may appear as though the mortuary element predominated in this scene—as though the government of India were doomed to see nothing, at the end of every vista, but vestiges of mortality. In effect, however, there is nothing sepulchral about these Mahometan sepulchres. They are splendid, soaring fabrics. And it is perhaps not altogether undesirable that those who sit in the seats of the mighty should be frequently reminded of the evanescence of empires and the vanity of human greatness.

The Court and the Camp.

Truly this mound of red rock seems to have been upheaved from of old for the uses of the Imperial City. To reject it would be to fly in the face of Providence. The huge plinths of masonry on which the Jama Masjid and the Tomb of Humayun are erected remind us that in this flat country, dignity is difficult on the level, if

not unattainable; and here nature has provided a plinth which only wants a little shaving down to be in every way desirable. It is none too roomy, indeed, but it can easily be terraced out. One seems to see a circular pieasance, a mile or so in diameter, surrounding the Olympian abode, with avenues radiating north, east, and south from it, as the great avenues of Washington radiate from the Capitol. But it would be premature, if not profane, to anticipate the deliberations of the town-planning commission which will presently reassemble, and, in good time, no doubt, lay out the lines of the new city. It does well to hasten slowly. It is much easier to amend the scheme of an unbuilt than of a built city; and in the meantime the government of India will not lack a roof over its head.

To the north of the city of Delhi, between the Ridge and the Jumna, on ground held by the British outposts in 1857, a long range of temporary offices is nearing completion. There is nothing temporary in its aspect, except that, in a chastened way, it suggests the White City. Meanwhile, houses are at a premium, and not a few high officials are living under canvas. But India is a country in which “the court, the camp, the grove,” are often rolled into one. For my part, I do not desire more comfortable quarters than the spacio's electric-lighted tent, between bathroom and veranda, in which I am at present writing.

The Abbe Genoud, a priest of the parish of Plagues (Southwest France) recently met death in a most unusual manner. While visiting one of his bee hives without a protecting mask, one of the insects flew into his mouth and stung him in the throat. The sting caused his throat to swell, and twenty minutes afterward he suffocated in agony.

The Tick of a Watch. By Harriet K. Orr.

praise which is common to the American art, and one of the two ladies at the table at the Ritz. "You look just as good as it did a year ago," said the first lady, "and you look just as good as it did a year ago." One would almost have said, "You look just as good as it did a year ago."

... ..

and American are not the same at all," said George. "The Chicago Athletic Club knows anything about bubble and squeak—there's a but dishes—or singlets, or vests—or beer, which is always ale or stout? If you England, you must ask the England are checkers, and over there means a drink. But they don't know how to play themselves, it seems. A woman for whose husband ordered a black draught, surgery in the middle of the other hands. George is much worse, and he him that black draught wouldn't find a black draught, a double-six domino, and a steadily downhill slide."

... ..

of the Northern Pacific was talking in Portland about order for new equipment that order, the largest of the "he said, "Is property not the kind young Husk was about to be New York. His old grandmother said the narrow path of righteousness to that rich city was paved with gold." His grandmother to be in due course he reached got out at the Pennsylvania street down Seventh avenue glittering in the gutter, and the coin joyously, and he it in his purse, when he caught his eye. A wave of joy surged through him, and he said, "I can see 'em."

... ..

at a banquet had been trust fervently, and when some S. McWade, the Duke and said: "Perhaps praises this trust he said it might boycott his speaking words remind me of the freight train, the conductor man: "Go and put him off."

... ..

over the car-tops till he saw, and then roared: "Now!"

... ..

calmly drew forth a revolver, and the brakeman put him off, George?

... ..

the heart to," George said, "old boyhood friend of mine."

... ..

little him," said the conductor in his turn set off on his side the tramp.

... ..

him? George asked, and return. "He turned out to be friend of mine, too."

CANTHORNE, prospector, would never come home. Obed Eaton, his partner, knew it. Mone Lo knew it. Philip Canthorne, Jr., or, as he was called in Double Camp and all through the valley, "Two Can," wondered. "There is my daddy?" he asked at supper Tuesday. "How do I know?" Obed answered sourly. "Your father can take care of himself."

... ..

"Why doesn't daddy come home?" Obed asked the sleepy voice question, when Mone Lo had taken off the little blue overalls and was snoring, and helped the tired boy to climb into the bunk. "All right, daddy stayed away," sighed the little man, over his oatmeal, Wednesday morning. Obed shuffled his feet impatiently. "Well, your daddy'll be along soon."

... ..

"There is he?" persisted the boy. "Obed went out of doors to smoke, and Mone Lo answered: "No, no. Maybe big strike. Maybe he's bringing home sack gold." The boy gasped. "You guess so, Mone Lo? Then we go back home, can't we? And maybe he's got a nigger there," he added wistfully. "Right again, Wednesday, and again the boy's plaintive questioning got on Mone Lo's nerves. But Wednesday night he did not sleep at all. At first it was the sound of the clock that came from the other side, and when these sank to sleepy sighs, the boy's soft regular breathing, and for a long time, as it seemed to him, he tried to face the log wall of the cabin, but he thought he heard something tapping the blood in his arteries. He tried to breathe to listen. No mistake! Somewhere came the faint tick of Philip Canthorne's watch. It could not be, for Obed knew that Canthorne had never come home, and he knew, too, that Canthorne's watch would never again be heard. But there came to his startled ears a tick-tick sound. Whether it came above or below he could not tell. It was in him to be ticking in his brain. He knew himself out of the bunk. Out under the sky, he would clear his

head of this nonsense and go back to sleep. The boy lay, with his face in the moonlight, a pucker on his freckled forehead, tears still on his lashes. In the outer room, the Chinaman was stretched out motionless on his bunk, his expressionless face no more inscrutable in sleep than in full consciousness. Outside, all was still and dark, except where "Brown Henry's Place" blazed with kerosene glory and gave forth sounds of revelry. Obed pulled on his shoes, jerked his hat from the nail behind the door and went up to Brown Henry's to get a drink.

... ..

About 2 o'clock he climbed again into his bunk. He felt more cheerful. He cursed softly when he found a piece of plaster in his bed. He stretched himself out and closed his eyes. And hark! Softly, insistently, came that "tick-tick" of Philip Canthorne's watch. It wasn't his own watch. That had been broken for a month. Neither the Chinaman nor the boy had a watch. The only clock in the cabin "tick-ticked" noisily in the next room. Again he held his breath to listen. "Tick-tick-tick" went the watch, the watch that had stopped going forever, forty feet under Thunder Head.

... ..

Thunder Head is full of secrets. All the signs of gold and copper are there, and have lured two generations of prospectors to sink their lives in its mysterious depths. All the signs it has, but after forty years of prospecting, during which the bare old mountain has been pitted with prospector's holes and perforated with tunnels, never had Thunder Head yielded up a handful of gold or a panful of copper in return for the lives that had spent themselves in the weary search.

... ..

Obed Eaton, wide-eyed, with clenched jaw, went back over the years of his misadventure, spent in the bowels of Thunder Head. His faith had been renewed, year after year, by some new find, some new indication of treasure. Of late the signs had multiplied; the mountain must soon, it seemed, deliver up its secrets. He and his young partner had mingled sweat and blood, day after day, and at last—Obed's eyes glistened in the darkness. "Tick-tick-tick" went Philip Canthorne's watch. And Obed Eaton, prospector and miner, was constrained to listen. With all his soul intent on that ghostly sound, with every muscle of his wiry old body taut with concentration, he listened as his dead partner's buried watch ticked off the passing seconds. His heart pounded in unison. The blood beat through his brain. His bloodshot eyeballs burned in his head. "Tick-tick." He fell to counting. He counted ten thousand. Suddenly, with a roar, like a maddened horse, he threw him-

self out of his bunk, out of the cabin and into the trail that leads to Thunder Head. The child woke with a cry of terror. The Chinaman simply opened his eyes, and a strange smile curled the corners of his lips. Late Thursday afternoon Mone Lo pushed his way through the loitering crowd at Brown Henry's and approached the Sheriff, who was leaning on the bar. "My two men not come home," he announced. "Say, I ain't seen Canthorne for two or three days," said Husky Dan. "Eaton come in here last night, looking as looney as a three-legged coyote," drawled the bartender. "But he ain't been around today. Say, Charlie, when was Canthorne home last?" "Left house Tuesday morn," the Chinese replied, and added impassively: "Him dead."

... ..

"What kind a dope you giving us, Charlie?" the Sheriff asked good-naturedly. The Oriental shrugged. "Go see."

... ..

The Sheriff was unconvinced. "Go where?" he questioned. Slowly the Chinaman raised his inscrutable eyes and slowly answered: "To Thunder Head."

... ..

"By George, boys, suppose we do look into this a little. Canthorne never has left his kid like this since his mother died. Maybe the Chinaman isn't so far off, after all. Say, Charlie, do you know where they was diggin'?" Mone Lo shook his head, but Husky Dan broke in: "I seen Eaton last week come out of that old hole on the south side of the mountain where Billy Matches killed Lanky Jim in '94."

... ..

Four men followed the Sheriff and Mone Lo along the trail that winds through the "Jack pines," and out on the barren slope of Thunder Head, to the opening of Billy Matches' old claim. They formed a semi-circle around the yawning door, and suddenly developed a curious diffidence about going in. "Come on, boys," blustered the Sheriff. "Don't git cold feet. Come on in."

... ..

Mone Lo followed at his heels, the others came slowly behind them. Each lit a candle as the darkness grew more dense. "Gee! this is a bigger lead than I thought," muttered the Sheriff. "Looks like these fellows thought they'd found something." Unconsciously he dropped into the past tense. On and down into the blackness they pushed. Suddenly the men behind heard a short grunt from the leader. And silently they gathered around. At the end of the

shaft, two piers were sunk in the secret of Thunder Head. Not gold, to be sure, but copper, gleaming, sparkling copper ore flashed back the glint of the candles and made even those hardened old miners gasp in wonder. The heart of the mountain had been reached. Wealth beyond counting had been uncovered by the two lucky—but stop! Just a few feet to the right of that wonderful vein of riches lay the form of Obed Eaton, face downward. In the narrow cut where he lay only one at a time could see what lay beneath him, but no one could doubt, and the Sheriff's low curses sounded, in those mournful depths, like an incantation.

... ..

Half-buried was Philip Canthorne and half-exposed. In the empty pocket of his shirt was thrust his partner's hand, and the wild glare of that partner's eye even death had not dimmed. "Seems like he came back to look for something," the Sheriff mused. "I wonder what?"

... ..

"He killed Canthorne all right, but what killed him?" pondered Dave. Over the face of Mone Lo dawned a strange, Oriental smile. "Come," he said, "show you." Then with a swift gesture, he swept the vein of copper and demanded: "Two men dead. All this go to Poo Can?" "Sure," cried the Sheriff, "we'll see that the kid gets a fair deal, won't we, boys?" And there was a hearty response of: "Sure thing!"

... ..

Slowly around the southern rim of Thunder Head wound the little procession. The partners, mercifully covered from the daylight, made for the last time the long hike which they had so often made with hope, with disappointment, with fear, and once with horror. At the door of the little cabin, a child's tear-stained face set a lump in many a throat. They stopped. Silently, they laid their burdens down, each in his own bunk. Then they turned to the Chinaman.

... ..

He led them around to Obed's side of the cabin. There he extracted a piece of plaster and pointed to the hole, which ran almost through to the bunk inside. There was something in the hole. "I find him," explained Mone Lo, "in Eaton's sweater. Him catch, when two men fight. I wind him up and put him in there." Then his eyes glittered, and there came over his face that strange Oriental smile, as he added shrewdly: "If Eaton no kill Poo Can's daddy, him no scare."

... ..

Into the hole went the Sheriff's hairy hand and withdrew the answer to the two questions. It was Philip Canthorne's watch.

Birds at Ventura. PERMANENT AND SOME TEMPORARY RESIDENTS. By Emma Younglove.

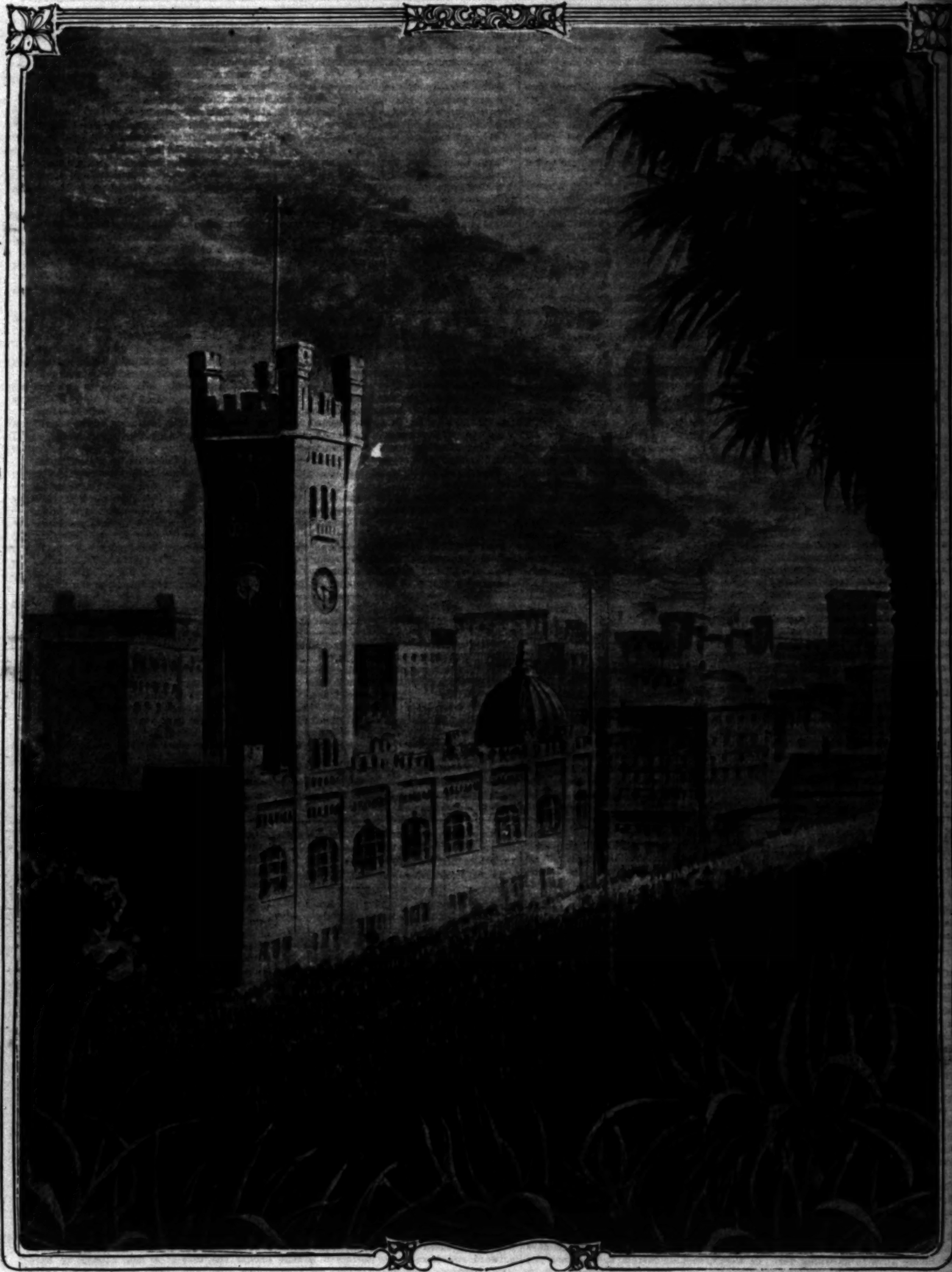
It is of this vicinity has a great seasonal variation. Many birds make their homes here and rear their young here, after which they take flight to some region of Central or South America. Of these the most brilliant is the blue-headed vireo, who builds pendant nests in the palm-trees. One of the dearest to the Peninsula, a seven-and-a-half-inch black beauty with crest and white wing which is conspicuous in flight, the blue usually select pepper-trees for their homes; sometimes a score nest in a single pepper-tree by the roadside. Among the swiftest, too, may be classed the bluebird, a sweet singer and close relative of the bluebird of the East. Unlike the bluebird relative, however, this bird is not fond of building in our door-ways. It seeks retirement in the nesting season about our homes only before and after the young brood have been hatched. Like habits also distinguish the Lanius, who is a little bird of a lighter blue. This bird of prey visited us in large numbers last year, but he is not a frequenter of the coast when he comes he is usually alone. The climate attracts as winter residents some birds who seek the far north mountain heights for nesting homes. These are the ruby-crowned kinglets, little who appeared in great numbers last New Year season and enlivened a

holiday week with their flatterings and their shrill little voices. The white-crowned sparrows are also winter residents. Their heads, striped with seven alternating white and black bands, lend them a look of distinction. Unlike most birds they do not confine their singing to the nesting season, but raise their shrill voices in song of a few unvaried notes the year around. The morning of the cloud-burst last spring, just as the muddy waters subsided, even before the rain ceased falling, while conversation was written on every face, a white-crowned sparrow sang his cheerful song with an effect like that of a rainbow. We have also spring and autumn visitors, migrant birds, who spend the winters far to the south and the summers far to the north or in the boreal regions of the mountains, and on their way hither and yon pause at uncertain intervals for irregular periods of rest and refreshment. Such a visit of transients was especially noticeable last spring when the Louisiana tanager came in such numbers and endeared themselves to all by their bright colors and confiding ways. These birds range widely over the Western United States from the plains to the Pacific, the region in an early day included under the name Louisiana. Hence their name. Among spring and autumn transients are found most of the warblers, tiny, active birds, many of them marked with yellow. They sit about for a few days or weeks, seeking insects in the trees and shrubbery, and then they pass on. If on their return journey six months later they pause again instead of passing by in the night, a fresh moulting has so changed their color and markings that they are

quite unrecognizable unless one has studied the species and become acquainted with its variations of plumage. There are close and abiding friends among our winged neighbors, who remain with us throughout the year and who come familiarly about our homes. Such are several species of humming birds, whose bronze-green backs glisten in the sunshine as they sit about or poised on swift wing in midair. Other birds who do not leave us, are the house finch, whose friendship we do not always reciprocate; the mockingbird, whose rich, varied song and winsome, individual ways invite our interest and affection; and the Brewer blackbird, who feeds in the streets and revels in the moisture of irrigated lawns. Many of our most common birds are garbed in quiet colors, browns and grays. The California towhee is a cinnamon-brown bird, a frequenter of dooryards and gardens until nesting time renders her more shy. The towhee is a permanent resident. So is the song sparrow, a cheerful, ubiquitous, though not a conspicuous, member of the bird colony. His brief song, which Thoreau interprets: "Maid, maid, maid, hang on your tea-kettle, tea-kettle, coffee-kettle" helps to brighten the world the year around. Mrs. Wheelock is authority for the statement that this species rarely flies upward, only outward and downward. Certain it is that song sparrows may many times be seen hopping from the ground into a tree or shrub and up through it from limb to limb, and then flying off on a level; or hopping up the roof of a house from eaves to ridge-

pole, where they sing their brief lays again and again. The flight of birds is in itself a curious feature. Turkey buzzards in their slow, smooth circling about our hills afford a picturesque element of the landscape. To Wilbur Wright they suggested that a heavier-than-air machine could enable man to fly, if only propelling power could be found. The western mockingbird has a strong, dignified flight. The poise of the gulls in the air overhead is graceful in the extreme and full of the suggestion of reserve strength. But the linnet's flight is fluttering and undulating, bearing the same impress of weakness as his song. The goldfinch, who after the nesting season loses so much of his brilliancy and beauty that he is hardly recognizable, may be known at all times by his peculiar, dipping flight. One day I saw a tiny hermit warbler rise from a rosebush and start up the street. For labored flight with constant fluttering reminded me of a small boy who says, with amusing pomposity, "See how fast I can run!" and then swings his arms and curls his whole body in activity, while his chubby legs carry him slowly a few feet. The little warbler, after all her exertion, alighted on a telephone wire half a block away. While it is not always possible to get the ideal kitchen, the woman who rents a house should see that it is not shaded by balconies, that the range is not in some dark alcove where light and air never reach, and that the sink has proper drainage and is free from backboards where grease can lodge.

The Times Tower.



View of the tall and imposing tower of The Times Building. From a painting by Frank Cuprien.



Recent Cartoons.



NO PLACE FOR A NERVOUS WOMAN!
Chicago Inter Ocean.



The New "Argument."



A HARD TEAM TO MANAGE

NO WONDER MR. WILSON PREFERS TO WALK IN HIS INAUGURAL PARADE.
Baltimore American.



10,185 PERSONS KILLED.
77,175 INJURED, IN ONE
YEAR through the operation of
STEAM RAILROAD TRAINS in the
UNITED STATES

Something to think about.



NOT SO SICK AS HE WILL BE IF THIS KEEPS UP!

Chicago Inter Ocean.



News Note: It is understood that Aguinaldo aspires to the Presidency in the event that the Jones bill passes Congress and becomes a law.
Washington Star.

Books News

anation for some murders of blood. Some natives of the island, who should be civilized, cut the way carriers, and could not of their act except in the cold and hunger of the sakes of avenging some killed, supposedly by the natives, are numerous, and without analogy in any other. More interesting, and higher class, so to speak, that are committed from the sake of social compliance with the etiquette. In some districts feathers which none but the nobles wear, and these are objects of ambition of the village. It does not seem much who is killed or around a tree and kill a man, but the girls are the advances of men who the badge of homicide, sometimes put forward by the sentence, which adorn this volume natives, of the scenery, of the country—are the years of collecting to form a notable gallery, the science of photography at least it has an art and science—has been the point of perfection.

FOR TOURISTS.

OF ITALY. By Mrs. Arthur. Lane Company, New York. A conveniently intelligible travel book of average writer who efforts to this country now, ending fine writing. When he has had place he suffocates you descriptions, forgets the distance to the and the directions for

potent person is Mrs. and her book, "The Old How to Visit Them" is a book for the tourist, of these gardens are; instructions are reach them, and such his to be likely to interest

OF INTEREST.

CHILDREN. By Miss Doolittle, New York. A subject that requires investigation, done in a scientific subject that is of value, is "Helping School Children," of the New Municipal Research. It is of thought that is going to be a question and other matters, it is highly desirable agreement should be possible, as to the best of the general well-being of the child, and the difference of opinion of opinion. Usances nothing can be seen the carefully accurate view of the workers and the opinions of the children's hitherto given concerning all. To its preparation of city and State supervision, and 650 business, physicians, dentists, etc. The subject is simple, and the facts and (as usually happens) of real importance is fully and with intelligence even outside the government efficiency, of public purposes, of citizens and other institutions. The book suggests activity for college whose enthusiasm for

the departmental politics of the New York police force.

"I don't wish to be understood as idealizing 'crime literature' in itself," says Mr. Stringer. "Far from doing so, I believe that a large class of it is pernicious. Some of it, which is true neither to life nor even crime, has a tendency towards making criminal lives seem worthy of emulation, or at least casting a glamour over a phase of life whose reality shows nothing but the narrowest sordidness. The 'penny dreadful' and the 'shilling shocker' serve no worthy purpose. The crime story, however, that is absolutely true to type serves a good purpose in showing without color the real relation between law and crime, and in entertaining the reader without deception."

"I am a stickler for realism as the basis of a crime story. Before I wrote 'Wire Tappers' I spent months in trailing a band of wire tappers, working harder than any detective to get at the exact facts. What I wrote was fiction, but every line was real. The same was true of 'The Under Groove.' In writing 'The Shadow' I did not deviate in the least degree from the path of strict realism. Detective W. P. Sheridan, known as 'Camera Eye' Sheridan, gave me the main idea of the story when telling me of one of his own long pursuits of a prisoner. His chase led all over Brazil, and elsewhere in South America. Several times he all but caught his man, and finally he resolved to make that one capture even if he never made another. His persistence finally won."

"You can see how such a story of a real detective's real experiences suggested a fictional story along similar lines. The detective in 'The Shadow' chases his man all around the world, catches up twice only to be foiled, and then patiently and persistently searches for new clues. The idea of landing his man becomes a passion, the one thought of his life. He sacrifices everything, even the sentiment that with him passed for love; he almost loses his reason, but at last he wins. It is all real—much truer to life than most readers will ever know. Detective Sheridan gave me the idea, but I have made use of the actual experiences of several detectives."

"The 'Wire Tappers' and 'The Under Groove' were formerly kept in the detective bureau as being accurate portrayals of the ways of criminals and detective methods worthy of the study of young detectives. I am by no means sure, however, that 'The Shadow' will be added to the detective library. Perhaps it has too much to say about the politics of the department."

As a writer of "crime literature" Mr. Stringer occupies a peculiar position in that he is also a writer of serious verse. On the very same day that "The Shadow," which is very much of a "thriller," was published, the decidedly sedate "Forum" appeared with a Stringer poem covering several pages.

"But there is no anomaly about it," declares Mr. Stringer. "As a writer of verse I study the realities of life, and that very study led me to write stories of crime. I haven't, however, made use of my poet's license in describing the lives of criminals. Every criminal is a deficient being. There is no true glamour about him; he is wholly sordid and an absolute egoist. But he is a part of real life, and every man, however upright, has just enough of the latent criminal instinct to make the actual criminal an object of interest."

O. HENRY'S LETTERS.

O. Henry was an inveterate letter writer and as a very young man in Texas he liked to send the news to his many friends. Several very new passages from various letters are here quoted:

"My sheep are doing finely; they never were in better condition. They give me very little trouble, for I have never been able to see one of them yet. I will proceed to give you all the news about this ranch. Dick has got his new house well under way, the pet lamb is doing finely, and I take the cake for cooking mutton steak and fine gravy. The chickens are doing mighty well, the garden produces magnificent prickly pears and grass; onions are worth two for 5 cents, and Mr. Haynes has shot a Mexican."

"Please send by express to my ranch seventy-five coons and 200 washwomen, blind or wooden legged ones preferred. The climate has a tendency to make them walk off every two or three days, which must be overcome. Ed Brockman has quit the store and I think is going to work for Lee, among the cows. Wears a red sash and swears so fluently that he has been mistaken often for a member of the Texas Legislature."

"Strange thing happened in Episcopal Church Sunday. Big crowd. Choir had sung jolly tune and preacher come from behind scenes. Everything quiet. Suddenly fellow comes down aisle. Late, everybody looks. Disappointment. It is a stranger. Jones and I didn't go. Service proceeded."

"Jones talks about his mashes and Mirabeau B. Lamar, daily. Yet there is hope."

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Cholera infantum; Walsh's crutch; Harvey, or softening of the brain may carry him off yet.

"Society notes are few. Bill Stacy is undecided where to spend the summer. Henry Harrison will resort at Wayland and Criers. Charlie Cook will not go near a watering place if he can help it."

"If you don't strike a good thing out West, I hope we will see you soon."

Algie Jennings, Esq.

The West.

"Dear Bill:

"Glad you've been sick too. I'm well again. Are you?"

Well, as I had nothing to do I thought I would write you a letter; and as I have nothing to say I will close.

"How are ye, Bill? How's old Initiative and Referendum? When you coming back to Manhattan? You wouldn't know the old town now. Main street is building up, and there is talk of an English firm putting up a new hotel. I saw Duffy a few days ago. He looks kind of thoughtful as if he were trying to calculate how much he'd have been ahead on Gerald's board and clothes by now if you had taken him with you."

WITH THE AUTHORS.

I T has recently been learned that Ridgwell Cullum, author of "The Watchers of the Plains," "The Trail of the Axe," etc., was in his younger days cowboy on a large ranch in Western Montana, in the shadow of the Rockies. Here he was employed for three years as a cowhand and a horsebreaker, finally rising to ranch foreman. In this capacity he was instrumental in tracking and finally locating a band of desperate cattle thieves, who had for years been making raids upon the outlying ranches of the district, and through his cleverness the leaders were captured and brought to justice. This thrilling episode has been made the foundation for a remarkable story of adventure which is to be brought out tomorrow, by Jacobs & Co., under the title of "The Night Riders." It is said that this is by far the best story that Mr. Cullum has ever written, which is not surprising when one learns that it describes actual experiences of the author in his cowboy days.

Grant Richards, author of "Caviare," received his early journalistic training under the late W. T. Stead, and acknowledges his personal obligations to the man who went down in the Titanic. He testifies that Stead was never unfair or inconsiderate; that he always had a stimulative as well as a chastening influence, and determined that the young men with him should have a chance to develop to the fullest extent their possibilities. It was Stead who induced Mr. Richards to know Paris actually as revealed in "Caviare."

The following letter has just been received by the publishers of William Dean Howells's "My Mark Twain."

"Gentlemen—Thanking a friend today for a copy of 'My Mark Twain,' I remarked: 'Conceive of Howells and Mark Twain a pair—of friends—of philosophers—and the survivor telling intimately of both of them as they lived and talked, and as finally they reviewed Creation. What an important document among the unnumbered volumes that fall and drift and heap like leaves! Don't you think it is, in a way, a fair sense of the book?'"

A recent visitor to Dublin was questioned by an enthusiastic Irish schoolboy, if he knew Zane Grey, the author. When the American replied in the affirmative, the boy's face lit up with interest, as he exclaimed enthusiastically, "I'm just crazy about Zane Grey's Ken Ward books." Mr. Grey's latest addition to this series, "Ken Ward in the Jungle," is a story of the young hero's exploits on an unexplored Mexican river.

Theodore Dreiser, author of "The Financier," has often been accused of seeing only the dark side of life. In answer to one who asked him if he were a pessimist, he said: "That depends on what you mean by pessimism. One thing is sure. I love life just as it is. It's perfectly beautiful to me." Mr. Dreiser added that he found the spectacle of life so colossal and complex that he contented himself with seeing it and reproducing it in his books; that he could neither generalize nor philosophize about it.

George W. Ogden, whose career as a novelist was begun a few weeks ago with the publication of his first novel, "Home Place," admits that he has tried many ways of earning a living. Once he helped organize a penny daily in San Francisco at a time when that small coin was unrecognized by the commerce of the Pacific Coast. During the three days of the newspaper's ephemeral existence Mr. Ogden interviewed Gen. Booth of the Salvation Army, Queen Lil of the Sandwich Islands, her successor, President Dole, and William Jennings Bryan.

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BOOK NEWS.

TWO novels by the Misses Findlater, "Crossriggs" and "Penny Monypenny," and a volume of "Seven Scots Stories," by Miss Jane H. Findlater, announced by E. P. Dutton & Co., will interest those who appreciate the personality of the characters they meet in books.

All three are penetrating studies of the Lowland Scot in one or another station in life. There is a singular charm of spirit underlying the sketches of the life of the small farmer or crofter; there is unobtrusive humor on every page of the story of the effort of the dour old Monypenny bachelors to decide upon an heir. "Crossriggs" in touching off the social strata of a Scotch village, moves even the careless reader to realize the deep interest underlying lives which on the surface seem conventional and uneventful.

The Misses Findlater deserve to be more widely known in America than as the authors, with Kate Douglas Wiggin, of "The Affair at the Inn."

It would seem all but impossible to construct a new book on the ever-fascinating subject of Napoleon. Yet curiously enough the romantic and interesting history which Edward Fraser writes in "The War Drama of the Eagles" has never been collected before into one volume.

The acts of daring and the heroic endurance of the men who carried Napoleon's Eagles on the battlefield in victory and defeat from Austerlitz to Waterloo, make a record of hard fighting, heroism and adventure which well deserves immortality. This centenary year of Badajoz and Salamanca and the Moscow campaign is a fitting time to bring together the stories which in more or less fragmentary form have been found among the memoirs left by the soldiers of Napoleon's time.

Arthur Stringer's new novel, "The Shadow," will make its official appearance tomorrow. Its central theme—a detective who follows a fugitive on a zigzag race around the world, never giving up the chase though it costs him everything—was suggested to Mr. Stringer by Detective W. P. ("Camera Eye") Sheridan, who told the story of one of his own long pursuits of a prisoner all through Brazil and other parts of South America, losing the trail more than once, but persevering until he landed his man.

"The Son of Columbus," by Molly Elliot Seawell, has just received the commendation of the Navy Department. Two copies of that book have been sent to the library of every ship in the service. This would seem to be an unusual recognition of a book written primarily for younger readers.

Four new novels by prominent writers are scheduled for publication by D. Appleton & Co., this month. These include "Adam's Orchard," by Sarah Grand, a story of strong sociological interest; "General Mallock's Shadow," by W. B. Maxwell, a book with a pleasant ending than the author's recent success "In Cotton Wool"; "Everbreeze," by Mrs. S. P. McLean Greene, a delicious comedy of life down East; and "The Ghost Girl," a detective story by Henry Kitchell Webster.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "Philip Dr. Administrator" still remains a puzzle to those persons, not uncommon, who like to establish the association between a man and his work. "Philip Dr." is a real enigma because its author makes no pretense at being a man of letters. In an attempted solution, which has more plausibility than some others, the Cincinnati Enquirer, true to its name, asks: "Is the writer by any chance Bryan himself trying, while resting from his herculean labors as maker of Presidents, his prentice hand at political fiction?" The style with its slight oratorical touch may well give rise to such a supposition, but the schemes suggested for public betterment—are they the ones we have been taught to associate with the name of the Nebraska Commoner?

Again, we find the Nashville Tennessean coming forward with the suggestion that "a strenuous person, brave and speechful, had a finger in the 'Philip Dr.' pie." Surely if the colonel were trying his hand at fiction, whatever its nature, the world would not long have been left in doubt of it. But the fact that two disinterested observers have seen in this novel sufficient evidence to find it worthy of the most prominent political figures in America today forces one to the conclusion that "Philip Dr. Administrator" must have a definite political value.

The strongest argument which the opponent of some of the new tendencies in the feminist movement has is the biological. Crudely put, it states that in man and woman there are cell-differences which are

fundamental. If the woman claims the active life normal to man, certain changes in tissue result. Then comes the tremendous strain of motherhood, and it is not in reason to suppose that it will find cells full-stored to meet the demand. Many physicians are warning the restless modern women that it is not so often she who pays the cost for pernicious activity as the next generation.

J. Lionel Taylor, M.R.C.S., member of the Royal Sanitary Institute, London University extension and tutorial lecturer on biology and sociology, has attempted to make a complex subject as simple as a complex subject can be made, and hopes that his new book, "The Nature of Women," will be read by those unused to biological thought. It is a discussion of the whole modern feminist movement from the biological standpoint.

Anthony Gross, author of "Lincoln's Own Stories," tells the following story: "When I came from Europe in the winter of 1909 it so happened that I found myself at sea on the centenary of Lincoln's birth. A notice was put up in the companionway asking for volunteers to talk upon the subject of Lincoln. I thought I was about as well qualified, possibly, as anybody else to discuss the subject and volunteered my humble services. After about an hour and a half's reciting the stories and telling the history of some of them, I took my seat. Thereupon a gentleman arose and said he knew that I had a lot more of these stories and he moved, whether I be willing or not, that I be compelled to continue the session the next night, which motion was unanimously carried. On the next night we had another Lincoln symposium."

In a brilliant article, "The Dangers of War in Europe," Guglielmo Ferrero, the Italian historian, discusses the critical situation created by the recent Balkan victories. In one of his concluding paragraphs he says: "This belligerent state of mind now agitating Europe is the last phase of the great struggle which began with the French Revolution, between conservatives and liberals; between the principle of authority and the idea of liberty; between the state and democracy. What the outcome will be is hard to say." This point of view from a sane and able observer close to the scene of action is proof of the momentous import of the affair and gives authority to the forthcoming volume on "Pan-Germanism" which Houghton Mifflin Company announce for publication in February. The author, Prof. Roland G. Usher, has already attracted public attention by recent searching articles on the subject in the Atlantic Monthly and his new book discusses the situation with unique thoroughness. It gives a detailed discussion of the great movement of Pan-Germanism, the actual effects of the war in the Balkans upon the balance of power in Europe, the relation of the United States to these new conditions in European diplomacy, and finally the close connection between the European imbroglio and the new nationalism that is appearing in the Orient.

A gentleman signing himself Percival Peripate in writing to "The Librarian" in the Boston Transcript recently told of having heard Prof. Brander Matthews and another learned man arguing over the number of original plots, the former holding that thirty-seven plots would cover all existing short-story fiction; the latter holding that twenty-eight would suffice. According to Percival Peripate this set him to thinking and he made a card index of some few hundred short stories, reducing most of them down to simple algebraic equations. When he got to O. Henry, however, his algebra failed him. In his letter he says: "Four out of five of his (O. Henry's) stories refused to bow to my system of simplification. Not only did the plots fail to conform with my 'forty immortals,' but my system of symbols was inadequate for the formulation of O. Henry's plots. As far as my analysis goes, O. Henry's plots are only moderately complicated, but most of the men with a quirk that defies algebraic expression. I like O. Henry's work."

"Must Prof. Matthews revise his number of original plots? Has O. Henry discovered a third dimension of plot, where other writers were contented with the simple lines and triangles of plain geometry?" "The Librarian" did not altogether agree with his correspondent, but admitted that O. Henry endings practically defied mathematical analysis.

Those who love to triumph over the ingenious puzzlement of books like Bellamy's "Charades" will enjoy a wrestle with the delightful mystifications of a little volume entitled "Hidden Anagrams." The following verses, quoted by permission, pose the problem, and we give the answer: "Be not—to a cause! Go the way the— draws; Give the public the—it craves day by day

And the paper you—is certain to pay." Here the missing words are tied, tide, diet and edit. In the book itself, however, the keys (which will be found at the end of the volume) consist only of the letters forming the missing words in each set, leaving the special combination undetermined. Thus in the above example the answer given would stand—d, e, i, t.

Peculiar interest attaches to "Tradition," the title play in the new volume of one-act plays by George Middleton, author of "Embers" which Henry Holt Co. will publish in February. Though dealing with a phase of the woman question, but not strictly concerned with woman suffrage, it was produced at the Berkeley Lyceum, N. Y., January 24, by the Woman Suffrage Party. The author's wife Pola La Follette, for whom the play was written, created the leading part.

Dr. Lavendar, the character of Margaret Deland's "Old Chester Tales," was acknowledged by that author in a recent interview to be a composite of two clergymen whom she had known in her childhood—one her uncle, Dr. William Campbell, president of Rutgers College, and the other Dr. Preston, at one time an Episcopal rector in Pittsburgh. As is now generally known, Manchester, a suburb of Pittsburgh, was the original of Old Chester. The latest appearance of Dr. Lavendar is in Mrs. Deland's just published holiday book, "The Voice."

Recent discussion as to whether the best known stories of the last generation would be accepted by magazines of the present day has suggested to the Century the reprinting of a few of the noteworthy stories by well-known authors appearing in that magazine about twenty-five years ago. The February Century will contain, in this series, "The Lady or the Tiger" Frank R. Stockton's famous story, with new drawings by Oliver Hereford.

The list of books most popular in the New York public schools during 1912 is a tribute to that beloved author, Kate Douglas Wiggin. "Rebecca," "Polly Oliver," "Patay" and "The Birds' Christmas Carol" appear again and again in the various grades; evidently their adoption has been tried and the place they hold in children's hearts is not supplanted when added years bring other interests. "A Child's Journey With Dickens" is another of Mrs. Wiggin's books which bids fair to rival even the popularity of her older works. Three hundred copies of it were recently ordered for a well known private school of New York.

NEW YORK LETTER.

By W. H. W.

NEW YORK, Jan. 31.—America's present philosophical fad will be materialized, as it were, very soon. Prof. Henri Bergson, that popular apostle of intuition, whose works are now being avidly read by all the clubwomen and followers of the Chautauqua lecture courses in this country, is to appear in person in New York and deliver a series of lectures on creative evolution, intuitive eclectics, and allied subjects. The rise of M. Bergson has been an interesting one. He is typical of a certain modern tendency which we throw overboard—psychological and scientific research, and psychological emotions as a guide in the affairs of life. M. Bergson stands about half way between the metaphysicians and the cabalistic New Thinkers. Students of philosophy are inclined to scoff at his literary wares. His vogue has been entirely a success des femmes. His recent book, "An Introduction to a New Philosophy," did not attain nearly to that popularity which greeted "Creative Evolution," "Time and Free Will" and "Laughter." From all indications, it would seem that M. Bergson's day was at sunset, or at least at afternoon. He came quickly, and I imagine he will go fully as quickly. The endeavor of his disciples, for the most part half-baked juveniles, or ambitious ladies of no particular philosophical training, to make of him a philosopher, is quite futile. Not even his visit to America will have any effect, other than a temporary stimulation.

Last Sunday, my coming upon the first of a series of six stories by James Francis Dwyer, the author of "The White Waterfall," recalled to me the interesting experiences of this writer when he first came to America. Formerly he was a newspaper man in Australia, and later tried to break into London journalism, but the English would have none of him. He was too blunt, and they disliked the slant of his mind. Discouraged, he set sail for America, leaving behind him a wife and child. He arrived here literally without a cent in his pocket. He went to work as a super in the Metropolitan Opera-house at 50 cents a night. For a time he managed to live on this income, and during the day he plied

his trade of writing. Gradually, his stories began to sell; a couple of his books were published; and today he is one of the most-sought-after and highest-priced fiction writers in the business.

Speaking of Australian journalists, I am reminded of Frank Fox, who was the star reporter of the Sydney Bulletin and who came to England shortly after Dwyer had left there. He is now city editor of the London Daily Telegraph, a successful and high-salaried man. "Fox was a diplomat. I guess I talk too bluntly. English people don't take kindly to heretics," explains Dwyer.

An interesting story regarding Charles Scribner Sons came to light today. I tell it here, merely for the sake of those authors who would have the public believe that all publishers are scoundrels, slave drivers and royalty snitchers. An old porter in the employ of this firm suffered many financial misfortunes not long ago. His mother died, and suddenly he found himself burdened with doctors' bills, funeral expenses, and other items. Mr. Scribner, hearing of it, sent for the old fellow, who was getting \$10 a week, and asked him how much he owed. The sum was nearly \$1000, whereupon Mr. Scribner made out a check for the amount and turned it over, refusing to listen to any promises of reimbursement. The matter was closed, and only today the story leaked out.

R. W. Huebner will publish an important book on February 24—"The Discovery of the Future," by H. G. Wells. The book is a long essay along the lines of "First and Last Things," and is in Wells's most serious philosophical vein. Personally, I am not inclined to take Wells seriously as a thinker; he is pre-eminently a novelist, perhaps the greatest among the younger men writing in England today. However, he has a large following whenever he essays to philosophize, and there is little doubt but that his new book will have a large number of readers.

The indictment, a couple of weeks ago, of six literary gentlemen engaged in selling rare books to university persons will be an excellent thing for the legitimate publishers, and is not without its educational value to the public. The Federal grand jury of this city charges that these half-dozen lovers of literature sold Henry M. Livingston, a

real estate dealer and capitalist, a collection of "toga Springs," a rare collection of "cana" for \$61,750, after having been told that the collection was worth from \$100,000 to \$300,000. Culture comes high on people. Mr. Livingston is one of the six collectors was \$330,000.

The book which seems to be the thing up most in this part of the city and which is being pushed by the publishers with Bobbe-Merrillian ardor, is Hutchinson's new novel, "The Morning Star." Nor is it being pushed without reason. Here is really a very good book by an English writer, who will bear watching next year, unfortunately, this same author's book, "Once Aboard the Lagger," was started and lost its way, although it is as good a book as the new one.

I have an idea that the recent signing of Elbert Hubbard, the prophet, will have a planispheric effect on the publishers of salacious novels under the new provision in the law. One must not only avoid obscenity, but and lasciviousness—to quote the theretofore—but also one must not be too successful of late, to which this provision interpolated word has direct application. Well, life is getting dull in the world. A few more provisions, and that lead pastime, will pass into the realm of improprieties.

News comes to me from my literary friends that J. M. Kennedy, that famous seaman, is about to issue through Maynard & Co., a history of English literature, up to 1905, in which the name Robert Louis Stevenson is entirely omitted. For years I have tentatively put his theory—bushfully, to be sure, and rising infection—that maybe, Stevenson was not so remarkable as his fame would seem to indicate. I have even suggested that "Treasure Island" was not so good as "Heart of Darkness" and that his children's verses were his greatest in the language. Needless to say, I have been derided for my pains. Now, it seems, I am to have backed by a person than J. M. Kennedy, who patiently await his book which is a publication in a few weeks.

The Adventurers.

By Herbert Kaufman.

[Copyright, 1912, by Herbert Kaufman.]

They are the pollen-bearers of evolution—from the first dawns they have fertilized the wilds with progress.

They break tradition—trample bigotry under the heel of imagination—burst the cramping molds of convention.

Their footprints are the first surveys of universal highways—achievement takes eager root in their tracks.

Their path lies over toward the East—they seek the dawn—they hear the call of Tomorrow and hasten to answer the summons of Destiny.

Out of the yesterdays they march to find and found the new, to add fresh stars to ancient flags—playing a wondrous game of hide-and-seek with kingdoms for their goals.

Continents are souvenirs of their wanderings—science and industry are legacies of their courage—they are the benefactors of races—the patrons of emperors.

The Seven Seas have washed against their keels.

They hear the Future whisper from the womb of Time and, answering, dare the desert, mount the range, and plunge into the torrent.

They jeer at fear; Doubt never lays her strangling hands upon their hearts—they count no cost and dread but cowardice.

They stand upon the coasts, and their fine vision cities on the shores and fills the bays with a sea of masts.

They hear the play of looms the throb of engines and the ring of old-world tongues in busy throngs; and where the wolf skulks, their keen-edged fells the forests and wheat take their place and the plow cluck is blent with the laughter children romping in the near ows.

To them the mountains and bare their hearts of gold their enthusiasm paints the hills with walls and chimneys and that blurt and scar the night.

Theirs is the curse of the blood—theirs is the ancient Jason and the Seekers of Fleece.

They came upon the Isles they rode the caravels of Spain they found Tasmania in the Southern Seas—they saw the temples the Incas sullenly radiant in morning mists.

Restless, resistless they roam earth—outposts of Empire Seed Bearers—sires of nations be without fear—without slaves of the Wander-lust—less and masterful—blind upon the board of civilization—CHOSEN SONS.

Current Art Topics.

BY ANTONY ANDERSON.

VIGNETTES. DAWN.

Greenish sky glows up in misty feds, the purple shadows turn to brick and stone, the dreams wear thin, men turn upon their heels, and near the milk cart jangle by alone.

DUSK.

city's street, a roaring blackened stream, and in by granite, through whose thousand eyes, around yellow lights begin to gleam, and over all the pale untroubled skies.

RAIN AT NIGHT.

street lamps shine in a yellow line, the rain is heard now loud, now hushed, the tread of homing feet.

[—Sara Teasdale.]

Short and Braun. The Kanst gallery, No. 642 South Broadway, are to be seen fourteen pictures, by Murray and landscapes, by Murray and nine landscapes by Maurice Braun. This is one of the most interesting exhibitions held for some time in the city, and it should not be missed by art lovers.

Murray Urquhart is an English painter, one of the strongest of his countrymen in the present show, was exhibited in the Royal Academy in 1912, and was sent to Kanst from London. Another, "Morning on the Severn," was in the New English Art Club in 1912. John W. Mitchell, the art collector in Los Angeles, was traveling in Wales not long ago he came upon Urquhart, who was making an outdoor sketch, and struck up a friendship with him. He describes the artist as young and alert, rather delicate looking, with a tremendous capacity for work and a boundless enthusiasm for art. Urquhart's pictures show strength and refinement of feeling. The group of horses in "Shelter," all roan except one black, are yet so true in line and construction that there is no sense of sameness, of confusion. There is a play of sunlight which falls on the skins of the crowding animals. "Morning on the Severn," painted in the sunlight, has that look of brooding light which such a view of a river always brings. It is full of outdoor air, large in scope. "An Old Orchard," a smaller canvas, shows us the delicately green of trees in the tender light of dawn. "A Sheltered Glade," a little in paint, shows us some horses peacefully through flocks of sunlight and mist. The feeling of heat is remarkably rendered in "Midday Heat in the Seaside," which gives us some cows cooling themselves in the grateful currents of stream, and the greens of "A September Morning," painted in a high key, are cool and agreeable.

Maurice Braun lives in San Diego, where he conducts a school of art. His pictures have been seen regularly in Los Angeles for two years. An impressionist, with a leaning toward the decorative, his work hitherto struck me as tending to the soft, but no such charge can be laid against the present collection of his work, at least one of which approaches near to being a masterpiece in tone and technique. This picture is called "Midday Heat," and is a late afternoon effect of sun on dramatic clouds and splendorously wooded hills.

There can be no doubt that Maurice Braun is "getting on," and with considerable speed. He is already a power to be reckoned with, as two or three canvases in the exhibition indicate—"The Trail," for instance, with its magnificent hills, part of which is in shadow, the rest in bright sunlight, with its rows of trees that seem to be like ordered soldiers. "The Hills," a rather overwhelming canvas in the

In the Realm of Art and Artists.

Palette and Brush.

Current Art Topics.

BY ANTONY ANDERSON.

DAWN.

The sky glows up in misty reds, the purple shadows turn to brick and brown wear thin, men turn upon their heels.

DUSK.

The street, a roaring blackened by granite, through whose thousand yellow lights begin to gleam, over all the pale untroubled skies.

RAIN AT NIGHT.

The lamps shine in a yellow line by the splashy, gleaming street, the rain is heard now loud, now low, the sound of homing feet.

—[Sara Teasdale.]

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vern," which gives us some cows cooling themselves in the grateful currents of the sun, and the greens of "A September Morning," painted in a high key, are most agreeable.

Maurice Braun lives in San Diego, where he has a school of art. His pictures have been regularly in Los Angeles for two years. An impressionist, with a leaning toward the decorative, his work has struck me as tending to be no such charge can be made against the present collection of art, at least one of which approaches the being a masterpiece in tone and feeling. This picture is called "Mist," and is a late afternoon effect of dramatic clouds and splendid hills.

There can be no doubt that Maurice Braun is "getting on," and with considerable success. He is already a power to be reckoned with, as two or three canvases in the exhibition indicate—"The Trail," for instance, with its magnificent hills, part of a shadow, the rest in bright sunlight, the rows of trees that seem to be ordered soldiers. "The Hills," another overwhelming canvas in the

weight and solidity of the hills which give it its title.

Braun's usual dun foreground is charmingly seen in "Morning," and in the picture's companion, "Evening," both moods of nature most truthfully, and yet most poetically, expressed.

These pictures by Urquhart and Braun, men closer in temperament than you might suppose, will remain at the Kanst gallery for two weeks, the exhibition opening tomorrow.

The Tower at Twilight.

We have all been struck with the architectural beauty that characterizes the tower of the new Times building. I have looked at it from many points of view, and always with a fresh delight. But it was a painter who discovered its pictorial beauty—its absolute fitness for a picture.

This painter is Frank Cuprien, who lives on the hill—on Hill street, in fact—directly north of First street. He can see the tower and the whole building at dawn, at dusk, and at noon, through every changing effect of light and shadow. Thus it was that its white and stately beauty grew upon him from day to day, till at last he decided to paint it. He chose a late afternoon hour, when the sunlight glides the tower with gold and pink and lavender.

The result is a notable picture. In the

tance of fifteen feet it was perfectly overwhelming, painted with a palette knife, pounds of colors on it—but each stroke had remained where first placed. White background, white linen painting coat, and a pale, strong face.

Hans Thoma is represented there with three of his (to my mind) best and most conservative works, but I saw in Dresden, and here in the Secessionisten Ausstellung, paintings by him which I could not understand.

The best of portrait paintings the gallery of Hamburg possesses are the three famous paintings of the old German Emperor William, of Bismarck, and of Moltke, by Hans von Lenbach. They are hung in a separate room, where a sort of twilight renders a most artistic effect. Carpet, walls, furniture and rich old-gold frames tone with the pictures into a symphony of colors of a most perfect harmony. It was very still there when I entered, not a sound came from the outside world. My heart beat higher when I saw these three great men, painted by the one great artist, like monuments standing out from the time when Germany was at her greatest height and strength. Great feelings came over me. Deeply impressed, I left the room, and did not care to see any more pictures.

I walked along the Jungfernstieg, passed the magnificent Lombardbrücke, and en-

countered aristocratic. The first impression I got of it was that of a domineering will power. But it is perhaps not fair of me to say this, because my glance at it and into it was such a flying one. Two days in Berlin don't mean much, if you want to see the Thiergarten and call on old friends.

We went to the charming Grunewald, where Herr Schliebig has his studio. The artist was painting a portrait of the Crown Prince, and was having a sitting when we called. We were kindly invited to enter the studio, and Herr Schliebig showed me every picture he had. The portrait of the Crown Prince promised to be a good one. He has the same light blue eyes that the Kaiser has, and looks quite intelligent and sympathetic. I think he is very popular, if you can speak of popularity in the Kaiser's family, for everybody admires the Kaiser and loves the Kaiserin. I had the chance of seeing the Kaiserin quite near by, and my heart went out to her, for she certainly represented in her appearance and atmosphere all that which is noble and great in womanhood.

The National Museum was taken in the same speedy manner, the famous "Bismarck Denkmal," etc., etc.

Natural Food and Nutrition.

[The Naturopath:] The food we can take in the natural state is the best adapted for our nutrition. Artificially prepared food for parts less nutrition and vitality to our system than natural food, such as fruits and vegetables in their original state. The products of science and art are mere imitations of nature and makeshifts. All chemical drugs belong to this class of products and they are either outright poisons or useless, uncongential matter and not assimilable by our system.

All our system needs is the necessary elements of nutrition, in natural organized and vitalized form. True food must be free from waste-products that are in a stage of decomposition, as is the case in meat, for instance. In natural food, such as the vegetable kingdom supplies, we also have the vital electrical element as a result of the vitalizing process of nature under the influence of the sun, the ultimate source of our vital force. Thus the nutritive elements as well as the electric and magnetic forces of nature, stored up in the fruits and vegetables in an assimilable form, are transmitted to our system. Although we cannot grasp or determine this subtle power and process of nature by chemical analysis, we can feel its enlivening effect on our organism. While one will feel drowsy and indolent after a heavy meal of meat, the eating of an apple, an orange, a bunch of grapes, or any fresh fruit, instantly refreshes one. After all, the right kind of a vegetarian diet contains more nutriment than an ordinary meat diet. Men are physically and mentally stronger and better on a proper vegetarian diet.

An Interesting Woman.

There doubtless fairer women are,
Yet none with more attractive ways—
She draws the men from near and far;
Magnetic? Yes, beyond all praise.

The grave, the gay, the young, the old,
All wait upon her least behest;
Whatever diverse views they hold,
She never fails to interest.

In truth she's nothing of a sage,
Nor has she any special wit;
Although with men of every age
She never fails to make a hit.

What is the secret of her speech,
Which every man doth so enthral;
Which is of interest to each,
And never, never, seems to pall?

Here is a most effective plan,
And proves her an ingenious elf—
She knows what interests every man,
And lets him talk about himself.
—[George B. Morewood, in New York Sun.]

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SHELTER. BY MURRAY URQUHART.

foreground we have the hill itself, with a stately palm to the right. Beyond the noble building and its tower lies the great city of Los Angeles, all delicate grays and blues and purples under the twilight necromancy.

Impressions of Hamburg and Berlin.

[Some time ago Helma Heynsen Jahn, the portrait painter, started from Los Angeles for Munich, with the intention of remaining there for a year of study. She promised to send me, from time to time, a few notes for use on this page. Below are printed some extracts from the first of her interesting and illuminating letters.]

Before I write you about Munich I will try to give you some impressions I got from other galleries here in Germany on my route to this city.

There is first the gallery of Hamburg. I had only two hours for it, but let me tell you that this one and the Metropolitan Museum in New York gave me the impression of being far more interesting and containing more variety than the National Museum of Berlin, the possessions of Feurerbach, Hocklin and Menzel excepted, which are unrivaled in the whole world.

All galleries here in Germany being sustained and possessed by the government of state or city, they are as a natural consequence not altogether modern, but contain the best of everything in a more moderate, liberal sense. You find more unconventionalism and freedom in Hamburg than in the National Museum of Berlin. In the first one I saw some fine, strong Liebermanns, especially his life-size portrait. At a dis-

joyed seeing with my mother the beautiful city. We dined at the Alster Pavilion, in the open overlooking the big Elbe River, with the city built on both sides—its fine streets, promenades, bridges, trees, beautiful buildings, etc. The Alster Pavilion is built above the Alster, a little side stream of the Elbe. Oh, it was charming there! and the dinner tasted so good!

In the afternoon we went to Hagenbeck's Zoologischer Garten. It is said to be the most gigantic creation of a genius in that line. Imagine, for instance, part of the polar land imitated on an immense territory, while on these mountains and icebergs the ice bears move around perfectly free. Every animal has its own native conditions around itself, lives in it, moves freely, having no cages.

Late in the evening we went home, back to Lubeck, where my mother lives. Lubeck, too, is a beautiful old city, full of historical traditions, old, old streets, old interiors of houses, inner courts, secret lanes, and is filled with wonderful mural carving—in short, it is one of the architectural milestones of Germany's middle age. The Marienkirche, or Dom, is a peculiar mixture of Romance and Gothic. Added to it in later years are baroque carvings in wood and brass. Some of the long old painted glass windows have a rich effect of color.

At the end of September I went to the big, moving, cosmopolitan city of Berlin.

The old masters you find in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum, a gallery which I admired without love, for it is cold, distant,

The City and the House Beautiful. Gardens, Grounds, Streets, Parks, Lakes.

By Ernest Brauntun.

Arboricultural Echoes. GRATIFYING UNANIMITY OF DESIRE FOR REFORMS.

THE most striking thought called to the surface by speakers at the Arboricultural Association convention was the unanimity with which all workers in the various fields agreed as to the necessity of arousing public opinion before much-needed reforms may be accomplished. It was further agreed that in this arousal of opinion the public press proves the most potent factor. All speakers from outside the metropolis believed this publicity policy should be adopted and vigorously prosecuted toward the forestation of the city of Los Angeles.

One much-traveled and observant speaker stated that in one place only on the Pacific Coast were the people more indifferent than those of Los Angeles in the matter of street trees, and that place is San Diego. Both cities expect to reap great harvests in 1915, yet neither is doing anything to beautify the city as a whole. Does not such apathy suggest lack of a general progressive spirit in the masses? Should not our city progress in beautification to keep pace

one sentiment as to a future programme. A suitable ordinance has been prepared by a competent committee, of which an ex-City Attorney of Los Angeles was chairman, providing for a street-tree commission and a superintendent of street trees. This ordinance already indorsed by many civic bodies was indorsed by this convention, and will now be commended and supported by all organizations herein listed and be then placed before the City Council with a well-nigh irresistible force behind it. There will be no haste, no precipitancy, but before the next year's budget is arranged the matter will be presented. Failing to receive proper recognition those interested will inaugurate an active campaign in behalf of Councilmanic candidates known to be friendly to city beautification. There is no other field on which to battle. It may as well be realized at the outset that only by zealous yet relentless warfare may such a course succeed, yet it is the only one that can lead to even partial success. Shall we beautify our city, or continue to be known, as expressed by our most competent judge, as "the homeliest city in California"? Everyone can help—will you lend your mite of assistance?

sundials for its size and decoration is that of Juviay, built in 1910 on the front of the Flammarion Observatory. This has a trapezoidal form with a vertical surface, and measures about 13 feet in height and 37 feet at the base.

Differences of Opinion.

IN A VERY interesting talk on the trees seen in a round-the-world trip Mrs. W. Loughby Rodman deplored the use of palms for street planting. On the same day, in the same room, J. H. Reed advocated as the most satisfactory street trees, in the order named, the pepper tree (*Schinus molle*), the blackwood (*Acacia melanoxylon*), California fan palm (*Washingtonia filifera*), Mexican fan palm (*W. gracilis*), usually known as *W. robusta*, and *Cocos plumosa*. Mrs. Rodman presents a clear case against young palms. They have jabbed her in the eye, torn her new silk parasol, rent her garments, and played havoc generally. And still we plant them!

Official Horticulturists Needed.

NEXT to climate the chief glory and attraction of Southern California lies in the horticultural field. Not alone in the economic line, however, but in beautiful

parks and gardens and miles of well-kept streets. To properly forward this every City Council, every board of Trustees or commissioners should have at least one member who is a competent practical horticulturist. This should be a strictly non-partisan move, as it has been made in our sister city of Pasadena, where they have adopted a commission on government and the people have named one man at least, with the qualifications noted and therefore the name of Blake appears on the list, one who is the famous Pasadena flower show organization behind them and has been times been recognized as the city's expert in such matters. Los Angeles and cities in Southern California might profit by the example of Pasadena, means a more beautiful southland.

Burning From Lime.

TWO readers have complained of slight burning and discoloration of grass and other plants caused by lime containing lumps. The question—how to avoid it. In all eastern cities may buy, from seedsmen and elsewhere ground lime and ground limestone. The latter is probably not in the local



AQUEDUCT WATER IN LOCAL PARK, 1915.

with the enormous strides in commerce and population? Are we doing it? On your life we are not. We are not even caring for the small heterogeneous collection of street trees we now have. They are growing more unkempt and unsightly every day. While we may progress in other lines, in the matter of street ornamentation we are suffering a civic decadence.

While we are spending millions of dollars on water, on development of power, on a harbor, may we not recognize at least the physical value of a city's trees to the extent of spending a few dollars on them? During the recent meet of the Arboricultural Association, Hon. C. M. Loring of Minneapolis and Riverside, Cal., presented a court case showing the great value of street trees in a city's physical assets. A court in Minneapolis recently awarded as damages the sum of \$360 for the destruction of three poplar trees growing in the parkway. Mr. Loring showed that at the same value, had all the city been planted at the same period, their street trees would now be worth \$3,000,000. This sum Minneapolis could not now afford to appropriate for the planting of street trees, but had they been planted at the cost of a few cents each at the time those destroyed were planted the city's assets, according to a court decision, would then be \$3,000,000 more than they are at present. And Minneapolis is by no means without street trees. There is simply room for \$3,000,000 worth more. There is a moral in this for Los Angeles, one which needs no sermon to demonstrate its truthfulness or application.

At the convention noted, aside from tree wardens, city foresters, park superintendents and commissioners, there were present delegates from many improvement societies and civic bodies, the Civic Federation, State Federation of Women's Clubs, and other organizations composed of one or both sexes. Those from Los Angeles voiced

Aqueduct Water in City Parks.

WITH the introduction of a very little aqueduct water into the higher parts of Griffith Park it might be used over and over many times until it had finally reached nearly every park in the city. Thus with little cost it would be possible to have fine aquatic effects in all parks, where now is such a marked dearth of moving water.

Ceiba Trees.

THERE may occasionally be found in Southern California gardens a flowering specimen of a ceiba tree, a name rather loosely applied to members of the silk-cotton tree family (*Bombacaceae*), but in this instance meaning *Eriodendron anfractuosum*. A literal translation of the first name is wool-wood, dendron-tree—"wool tree." This wool is known commercially as "kapok" and is extensively shipped into the United States from the Far East for the stuffing of mattresses, cushions, pillows and upholstery in general. In Porto Rico and throughout the West Indies the tree thrives splendidly and should be commercially profitable. Locally it is a beautiful and interesting garden ornament, for warm localities, when in heavy bloom.

About Sun-Dials.

IN A RECENT issue of Harper's Weekly are found the following interesting notes: "Sundials are of great variety—horizontal, vertical, solar, spherical, and portable. Of this last description one in use by the Pyrenean peasantry consists of two wooden cylinders, the smaller carrying a stylus and fitting into the other. The oldest sundial on record was that of King Menes about 740 B. C. On the column of a chapel perched upon a rock in the Gironde River in France may be seen a sundial of 1536. The most recent and remarkable of

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THEODORE PATRICK 245 E. Main St., Los Angeles

Illustrated Weekly.

best ground lime should be, and will be, there is any demand for it. In this State it may be freely spread over lawns and plants in general without fear of harm from its caustic properties.

The Russian Mulberry.

IN MOST parts of California the Russian and other mulberries have both an economic and an ornamental value. Many are planted in chicken yards to provide both shade and food, for poultry is very fond of the ripe berries, which fall to the ground when of greatest food value. The tree is good for fuel and fence posts, the trees for windbreaks, and again the fruit, while of inferior quality, has been used for preserves, jams, etc., where berries are scarce and high in price. The Russian mulberry (*Morus alba tatarica*) was introduced into the United States by the Russian Mission about forty years ago, and is hardy throughout all but the half-dormant winter.

Dominance of Bamboo.

IN PARTS of Japan bamboo groves are the dominant feature of the landscape, and also one of the most profitable crops. Only in Burmese India may be found larger or finer groves, yet the people there do not make such varied use of the bamboo as do the Japanese and Chinese. While the popular conception of bamboo is that they are tropical plants, in Japan the best groves where it is colder than in California, where the snows are so heavy as to break down the young stems, and where occasionally the temperature drops twenty degrees below the freezing point. In England several species have proven hardy when the "clear" showed more than twenty-five degrees of frost. Of course there were many the clumps "scorched" by frost during our late cold spell, but these were of tender species. Large fine clumps of other sorts, forty feet high, were uninjured in the colder sections of the south end of the island. The canebreaks of the Southern Islands are two species of bamboos of little value.

Care of Cows in Jersey.

[New York Sun:] Undoubtedly the little island of Jersey has been enriched by the profit of its cows. In modern days potato raising and fruit culture have helped, but it is the solid, continual profit of the cattle that has made the island rich.

So carefully do they tend them there, and so frugal are they of waste in trodden pastures, says Our Dumb Animals, that they actually tether their animals, and the children or indoor servants shift them at morning and night.

Gentleness is their cue in handling the calf, which after a short dose of mother's milk has to be content with skimmed milk, or skimmage. She is haltered and fed by hand and becomes docile and gentle, and when two years old yields indoors or out her bountiful bucketful of frothy, rich milk to the quiet women folk who milk her.

The Jersey breed is kept pure by stringent laws against the importation of foreign stock. The summer pasturage is very rich, and cattle remain out from May till October, but during the winter they are always comfortably housed.

The milk is used almost exclusively in making butter. A good Jersey will make an average of a pound of butter every day in the year. The Jersey is beautiful in form and her abounding dairy products make her a favorite with the household, an ornament to any farm or estate and a source of great profit to her owner.

The Machine.

How lucky is the great machine. Set up with cunning art. It runs unwearied and serene. A flywheel is its heart. Its stomach is the furnace great; Its muscles are of steel; It does not halt or hesitate; It does not blink or feel. Its veins are filled with fluid fire; It knows no bliss or pain; No fierce, unsatisfied desire Persuades it to complain. When it is ill no nostrums quench The energy that thrills— A man comes with a monkey wrench And cures it up or kills. And when it cannot do the tasks It has performed for years It seeks the scrap pile and it asks No sympathy or tears.

—[Washington Star.]

hens and miles of well-planned property forward this council, every board of commissioners should remember who is a scientific horticulturist. This should be a partisan move, as it has been in the city of Pasadena. The city adopted a commission form of government and the people have asked, at least, with the qualifications, to restore the name of Pasadena to the list, one who should be behind them and has not been recognized as the city's leader. Los Angeles and all the other cities of California might well take the example of Pasadena, a beautiful southland.

Edmo.
I have complained of
aching and disfigurement
of plants caused by sea-
soning lumps. The quantity
of it in all eastern cities
is seedmen and elsewhere
and ground limestones.
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—[Washington Star.

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Egg-Laying Contests a Recent Innovation.

By Prof. Frederic H. Stoneburn.

Official Records.

HOW THOSE OF EGG PRODUCTION ARE SECURED.

[Egg-laying competitions have been conducted in Australia for a decade, and in other countries for shorter periods; but for some reason no event of this kind was instituted in America until the fall of 1911. At that time two competitions of this character were started under very similar conditions—one in Connecticut and the other in Missouri. Both proved to be decidedly successful, and both have started on their second year. It is evident that such contests, or tests of the laying ability of various strains of fowls, will be regularly conducted in America in the future.]

Prof. Stoneburn is prominently identified with the Connecticut competition and keeps in close touch with the one in Missouri. Therefore, his accompanying article may be regarded as an authoritative statement of the methods employed, the results secured and the benefits derived from events of this character.

Fanciers of bantams will appreciate Mr. Graham's drawing of the Rose-Comb White Bantam, one of the daintiest varieties of the whole race of pigmy fowls.]

DURING the last year and a half many of the daily papers, as well as the strictly agricultural and poultry publications, have given space to items regarding the egg-laying competitions at the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., and the poultry experiment station of the Missouri State Poultry Board, Mountain Grove, Mo. These have excited much popular interest, and the monthly records have been watched for by poultrymen with much the same interest displayed by baseball "fans" in the results of important games.

American poultrymen are usually regarded as being most progressive, but in the matter of laying competitions they have permitted their brother poultrymen in other lands to show them the way.

Some ten years ago a contest of this kind was organized in Australia, the avowed intention being to create a wider interest in breeding fowls for strictly utility purposes as distinguished from breeding for form and feather, the exhibition or fancy idea. It was held, and properly, that the interests of the fancy were fully served by the great poultry shows, where the fanciers of the various breeds and varieties might meet in open competition and demonstrate the quality of their stock as judged from the strictly fancy standpoint. On the other hand, producers of heavy laying strains had no opportunity to prove the value of their birds by submitting them to comparative tests in the hands of neutral parties. Purchasers of exhibition stock could be guided in placing their orders for hatching eggs or birds by the show records made by the various breeders, but the greater number who desired to secure layers of proved ability had nothing to guide them. That such a condition of affairs put the careful commercial breeders at a disadvantage and tended to dampen their enthusiasm, goes without saying.

It was further believed that the publicity attending the making of authentic egg records would stimulate a greater interest in and study of the production of unnumbered home and commercial flocks, which would result in more careful breeding and consequently a greater average output per hen than had been commonly secured in the past. The increase of a half-dozen eggs per hen would mean an astonishing addition to the value of the poultry products of the nation, and the possibility of making such an increase amply justified the expenditure of the funds necessary to give the idea a thorough test.

Accordingly, a laying competition was organized through the joint efforts of a progressive daily paper and an agricultural experiment station, and conducted upon the grounds of the latter. The results proved so satisfactory that this competition has been repeated each year since, greatly to the benefit of the Australian poultry industry. Other similar events are regularly

conducted there, which is abundant proof that they have made good.

In England, Germany, and even in South Africa, laying competitions have been organized and have worked to the advantage of the utility or commercial side of the industry.

During the summer of 1911 two competitions were organized in the United States. The first was supported, as in Australia, by a city newspaper, the North American of Philadelphia. This was conducted on the grounds of the Connecticut Agricultural College, Storrs, Conn., the practical management and official record-keeping being delegated to the officials of the Storrs Agricultural Experiment Station, a government institution. In effect this placed the affair under government control and assured impartial management and reliable records.

The Missouri competition also enjoys practically the same advantage, since it has behind it the State of Missouri, as represented by the State Poultry Board.

The two competitions were conducted under practically the same rules. Each contesting pen consisted of five females, with a sixth held in reserve to replace any bird in the competing pen, should this be made necessary by death or long-continued illness. No further substitution was allowed, on the ground that the competing pens showing more than 20 per cent. mortality, and substituting fresh birds, would have an undue advantage over the pens in which the original birds lived throughout the contest.

Each competition was supervised by an advisory board, consisting of men prominent in the poultry fraternity.

Each was continually open to inspection by the interested public.

In each case records were kept of amount and kind of food consumed, weights of the layers at different times, number and weight of eggs laid by pens and individuals. The individual records were obtained by the use of the trap nest, a device which locks the layer on the nest and keeps her

there until released by the attendant; each hen wore a sealed "ankle" band bearing her number, it was possible to give each the proper credit for the she produced.

The competing birds were quarantined in small buildings, colony houses, with pens or runs attached. These houses were similar in type, but differed somewhat in construction, owing to the difference in the conditions existing in Missouri and Connecticut.

The competitions ran a full year, November 1, 1911, to October 31, 1912.

Prizes were given, including cash, and trophy cups, as well as merchandise of various kinds.

In the Missouri contest 655 birds competed. Included in the lot were representatives of many breeds and varieties, a number of mongrels. These were supplied by poultrymen from many States, especially from the Middle West.

Entries in the Connecticut contest came from thirteen States and Territories, Canada and England, and included twenty-three breeds and varieties, a number of 496.

The feeding methods differed somewhat as follows: At Mountain Grove, the nature of whole and cracked grains, the feed, was fed by hand. Each pen of birds received a half-pint of the mixture in the morning and a slightly greater quantity at night. At noon each pen was given a small amount of moist mash, the dry-mash mixture wet up with buttermilk or skim milk. Dry mash, grit and fresh water were kept before the birds at all times. The principal green food in addition to the growing stuff in the pen was sprouted oats, fed daily at the rate of a liberal handful for each pen.

At Storrs a simpler feeding method was adopted. The scratch grain was fed by automatic feeders, which were operated by the birds, and required filling but once a week. The dry mash was kept in pans, available to the birds at all times. A constant supply of fresh water, grit and charcoal was also provided. The feed included, according to season, corn, golds, cut corn-fodder and soaked feed.

When considering the results, the reader will do well to remember some important facts. First, that the production of hens throughout the country does not exceed eighty eggs. Most well-informed men believe it is considerably less than that. Hens vary in their laying ability, and individuals found which are practically barren, while others are very prolific. Poultrymen long regarded an output of 200 eggs per hen as being practically the maximum production, with comparatively few making such a record.

Also that the birds in these competitions were drawn from widely-separated sources, that they represented a great many breeds and varieties, and that comparatively few of them were entered by poultrymen who had previously bred their stock along the line of heavy egg-production. This means, as a whole, the stock lacked uniformity and methods of feeding and management best adapted to one variety, could not be adopted.

On the other hand, the birds received especially careful attention from experienced poultrymen; they were divided into small flocks and given a liberal amount of house-room, all of which are conditions heavy laying.

The average production at Mountain Grove was 134 eggs per bird. At Storrs the average production was 154 eggs per bird. Based on a flock of 500 birds, this means that the advantage of twenty per head gained by the Storrs birds amounts to 10,000 eggs in the year. The market value of these additional eggs, if turned out, one immediately sees the importance of increasing the average egg production and the adoption of careful breeding methods and approved systems of feeding and management.

If egg-laying competitions accomplish more than to set people to seriously considering matters of this kind, they will accomplish great good, and amply justify themselves.

The highest individual record was made at Mountain Grove, where a White

One of the Smallest of Our Bantams.

BY LOUIS PAUL GRAHAM.

This is one of the most diminutive of the Bantam family. The weights demanded by the American Standard of Perfection are 20 to 22 ounces for females, while 22 to 26 ounces are allowed for males. Most of the best specimens exhibited are well under these weights, and the breed appears to be one which is naturally very small.

Rose-Comb Bantams, both black and white, are bred in large numbers in England, Canada and the United States, although the best specimens appear to be produced in the former country. The fanciers of this breed are enthusiasts and will pay large sums for specimens that have won prizes at the English shows. Many of them are imported each year.

Rose-Comb White Bantams were originated in England, where certain poultry fanciers take keen delight in producing Bantams of every breed and then carefully breeding them to perfection.

They have reached their best perfection during the last twenty-five years, and competition in this variety is very keen among their exhibitors in the poultry shows.

This variety is a diminutive Hamburg in general shape, with rose comb, white earlobe, big, well-spread tail carried low.

Like all Bantams, it is a good layer, and the females will produce many eggs. The hens will sit, hatch and rear the young, and—as in other Bantams—these reach maturity early.

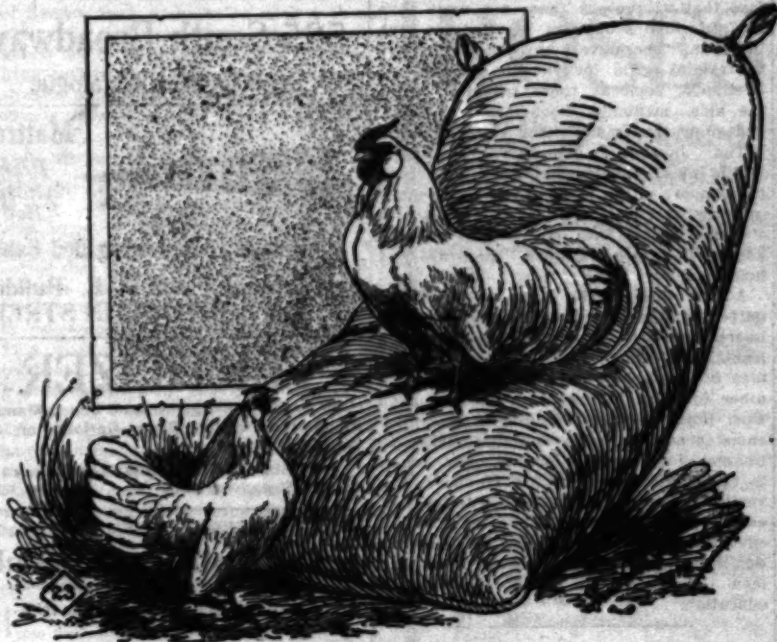
It is often possible to get the pullets to lay, then sit, hatch and rear a brood of their own all within the same season in which they themselves were hatched. Some breeders make a practice of this, and also of late hatching, under the impression that this makes the Bantams smaller.

Like all other Bantams, the Rose-Comb White is an ornamental fowl. It cannot be reckoned with as a utility proposition, for while it is a good layer, its eggs are small and unsalable, although very useful for the home table. The young fowls themselves are good to eat, being so small that they would pass for quail. The chief use of this breed is for fancy and as an ornament to a country place. A flock of these little birds will not do very serious damage to a lawn to which their presence would add attractiveness.

Rose-Comb White Bantams are docile and become real pets. Your boy or girl would get many hours of amusement from a trio of these birds, and at the same time learn a lot about handling poultry. When the hens sit and hatch, the child can derive much innocent pleasure from caring for the hen and feeding the chicks, and watching them grow.

These Bantams may be kept in a very small house, require but little room and eat so little feed that the amount consumed is hardly noticeable.

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ROSE-COMB WHITE BANTAMS.

One of the very smallest of all the Bantams. It originated in England, where it is extensively bred. Fine specimens of the breed are imported by ardent American fanciers, who pay fancy prices for them. In shape and color they are small Hamburgs. Rose comb, white ear lobes, long, drooping, well-spread tail, and drooping wings. Their legs, feet and beaks are white. The hens are good layers, but their eggs are small. The females will get broody, sit, hatch and rear the chicks, and are not only used for raising their own young, but the surplus females of this, as well as other varieties of bantam, are in demand for use in hatching pheasants' eggs.

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month Rock laid 281 eggs. This is truly remarkable, and, everything considered, is the best authentic record ever made in America. The next highest individual record was also made at Mountain Grove, 255 eggs, from a Rose-Comb Rhode Island Red. At Storrs the best record was 254 eggs, from a Single-Comb Rhode Island Red.

In the Missouri contest fifty-five hens produced 200 eggs or over, while approximately fifty individuals accomplished the same feat in the Connecticut event.

High pen records—five birds—were as follows:

Contest.	Breed.	Total Eggs.	Average.
Conn....	S. C. White Leghorns.....	1971	214.4
	White Wyandottes.....	1609	213.4
	S. C. W. Leghorns.....	1643	206.4
Mo....	R. C. R. I. Reds.....	1643	206.4
	White Wyandottes.....	1615	203.4
	S. C. W. Leghorns.....	991	198.4

In a later issue we will discuss the reasons used, present data covering average production of the various breeds and strains, and point out a few important facts which these contests have brought to light and verified.

As previously stated, both contests have started on their second year. Twelve hundred birds are doing their best to establish the reputations of their progressive owners, 700 in Missouri and 500 in Connecticut. As in the past, the records will be made public weekly and monthly.

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Advantage of Raising Ducks.

As between raising chickens and ducks the latter are the most profitable. The duck breeding stock can be kept in relatively large flocks in small yards, year after year, without suffering from the "ground sickness" which so seriously affects fowls, and makes necessary frequent changes or regular cultivation of the yards. Ducks seldom fight or quarrel among themselves, do most other kinds of poultry. Young and old alike seem to be free from the various diseases with which chicken growers must contend, and which cause heavy mortality, especially among the growing chicks. Ducklings are easily hatched and raised, making such rapid growth that they can soon do without heat. In fact, the ducklings are so hardy that one professional duck grower stated that they do not require a fraction of the skillful care demanded by chicks, and that growing great numbers of these is largely a matter of muscle and feed.

As the ducklings can be marketed in ten weeks the raiser can turn his money over more quickly than can the grower of any other market poultry excepting squabs.

Ducks Easy to Handle.

Light Brahmas are among the most docile and tractable fowls that can be raised and should be considered when choosing stock for a chicken ranch. They are easily confined by a low fence and are not inclined to wander far from home if they are allowed to range for themselves. Being less inclined to scratch than the more active varieties, they may be safely given the range of the lawn and parts of the garden. Their chicks grow rapidly and are comparatively easy to rear, but take longer to mature and lay in condition than any of the Mediterranean or American varieties. However, they make many more pounds of flesh and possess the advantage of being capable of maintaining a winter egg production, in spite of severe climatic changes.

Ducks Require Fresh Air.

One is astonished to learn what slight ventilation will keep chickens in comfort under all other conditions are right. Our domestic land fowls are more seriously affected by impure air, drafts and dampness than by extreme cold. Two simple experiments have served to demonstrate this.

At a New England agricultural college a flock of S. C. White Leghorns were quarantined all one winter in a common "A" made of lightweight duck. The floor was merely earth filled in a few inches above grade and the roosts were placed in an open-front box at the rear of the tent. To say, none of these thin-combed birds suffered with frosted combs, though many others in closed-front buildings were. Egg production was fair throughout the winter.

At an institution up in Quebec, where the temperature frequently reaches 40 below zero, a number of Rhode Island Reds

individual record was
 ove, where a White

an institution up in Quebec, where temperature frequently reaches 40 below a number of Rhode Island Red

While the earlier tooth powders and the later tooth pastes still prevailed, a specialist set up the theory that the thing to do was to treat the teeth with a mixture that would give them a neat all-night coating such as should prevent malignant germs from getting in their work while the owner of the teeth slept. He backed up his theory with such arguments that dentists felt themselves constrained to recommend the mixture, and of course manufacturers were ready to put it on the market, though by this time they were pretty tired of keeping up with the theories of the specialists. At

The auto was stopped and one of the

Poiled in their attempt to capture that dog the dog catchers resumed their chase after the other two. The auto turned up Amsterdam avenue and was last seen disappearing in the direction of Ft. George. The two dogs were still galloping along in front of it. It was some time before 171st street resumed its normal condition. The children had fun for the remainder of the afternoon playing dog catchers and until it was time for them to go to bed the cry of "Cheese it; the dog catchers!" was heard all over the neighborhood.

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Figs	Grapevines	Hardy field grown
Chestnuts	Walnuts	roses, etc., etc.
Etc.	Etc.	

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By Edward B. Warman, A. M.

Motto:

The oldest, purest and most beautiful musical instrument—the instrument to which alone our music owes its existence—is the human voice.
—[Richard Wagner.]

The Human Voice.

SINCE the article on "The Use and Abuse of the Vocal Organs" appeared, the interest in the subject has been such as to demand further consideration. The training of the voice is a health proposition. Some years ago a young lady came to me for physical exercise. The doctors had pronounced her consumptive and decreed that she would "pass over when the leaves fall." I think it was merely a case of wrong diagnosis although she was in a condition that needed immediate attention. Recognizing the fact that vocal and not physical work was what she needed I began accordingly. Anyhow, the basis of all physical work is correct position and carriage of the body and correct breathing. Acting on this hypothesis we began. Taking three lessons a week, at the end of five weeks I told her that which she herself fully realized—that she needed no further work. The result? A new lease on life, every vestige of the cough having disappeared and a gain of twenty-five pounds in weight. When I saw her again the leaves had fallen for eight consecutive seasons, and she was the very picture of health. Therefore, from this and hundreds of other cases, I claim that no better exercise for the throat bronchia and lungs can be given than proper voice training. But, let it ever be borne in mind that a teacher of voice training should be thoroughly familiar with the entire vocal apparatus and to none other than an artist in this branch should the delicate vocal machinery be entrusted.

Ventilation and Acoustics.

VENTILATION of the hall or church is of special importance, not only as regards the health of the speaker or singer, but as to the carrying power of the voice. It is a well-known fact that sound is audible, in a greater or a lesser degree, according to the density or resistance of the aerial fluid. When that fluid is thin, the sound of the voice is diminished; whereas, if that fluid be wholly removed, as in an empty receiver, no sound whatever will result. This explains one of the causes why the voice is more easily heard in a room when it is empty than when it is full; another cause is that the clothing of the audience and the carpets and upholstering have a tendency to deaden the sound.

Churches and all public halls should be thoroughly ventilated not only previous to their use, but during the time, as the internal heat rarefies the air, thereby forming an obstruction to the voice. This is the case where a room is "crowded to suffocation"—not only as regards the heat of the room and the heat emanating from the bodies, but the consumption of oxygen.

Sustaining Tones.

BECAUSE, today we speak to an audience of a few hundred and tomorrow a thousand or more it is not necessary to raise the pitch in order to reach the multitude. This is a very common error. Were I to speak from experience I could cite you cases in which I have been heard by out-of-door audiences ranging from 5000 to 25,000—heard with ease because the words were spoken with ease. This should be done without effort, hoarseness or weariness, but with voice and manner that will command attention.

The secret? There is no secret, but there is a principle involved; first, the voice must be well placed—against the hard palate; second, it must be sustained by the correct use of the diaphragm and waist muscles; third, the words must be carved (not clipped,) well rounded and firm, every element having its due quantity and quality.

Naturally the vowels are full and open and when properly used will carry a great distance without effort. Distinctness is due, however, to the consonants which form the hinges, or joints, or articulations between the vowels. Special care should be given to the final consonants; that is, the voice should be thrown beyond the shut position without opening the position. Ninety-nine speakers and singers out of every one hundred fall in sufficiently projecting the final consonants and even the final syllables, but, instead, swallow them.

Instead of raising the pitch the words should be magnified in proportion to the distance they are to cover. The great difficulty to overcome is the tendency to rasp the throat—too great contraction of the throat for the volume of voice that is sent through it. Nature will do her work in regulating the size of the throat.

A good rule to follow in addressing large audiences is to speak to those sitting in the last row of seats, speak in such a manner as not to make it unpleasant to those sitting near. Be more particular as to the quality of the voice than of the quantity. Be distinct, but not pedantic. In the most impassioned discourse the same rule holds good and the orator in his flights of eloquence gets what is termed "a swing to his sentences." The most important part in the execution thereof is continuity both in the flow of words and that of the voice.

Avoid monotony. Choose the best tone for ease and strength, then play above and below it. Avoid beginning on a high key and continuing on the same, especially when by so doing a strain is brought to bear on the vocal organs. The following lines have been frequently cited as a criterion for public speakers:

"Be self-possessed
When most impressed.
Begin low,
Proceed slow;
Rise higher,
Take fire."

Modulating the Voice.

THIS is an essential element to be considered. Everyone has a certain pitch of voice which is most easy to himself and most agreeable to others. This is the pitch in which we converse and this must be the basis of every improvement we acquire from art or exercise; for such is the force of exercise upon the organs of speech, as well as upon every other organ of the human body, that constant practice will strengthen the voice in any key—in which we use it, although this may not be the most natural and easy at first.

As constant vocal exercise is of such importance to strengthen the voice, care should be taken that it should be in a manner that will give the greatest variety and power.

The situation of the public speaker is one of art; he not only wishes to be heard but to be heard with energy and ease. For this purpose, his voice should be powerful in that key which is easiest to him, in that into which he will most naturally fall and the one which he will have the most frequent occasion to use. It is absolutely necessary to avoid a very common mistake which may lead to an incurable error, the confounding of high and low with loud and soft.

The Vocal Organs.

EVERY part in nature subserves two or more purposes. The nasal cavity serves as an air and voice passage; the mouth cavity, as a food and voice passage (not for breathing;) the soft palate acts as a valve, the primary function of which is to prevent the food, during mastication, slipping into the air passage; the secondary function is to control the passage of air in the emission of sound; the vocal chords serve two purposes—first, they protect the lungs from food or other foreign particles when accidentally slipping by the epiglottis—second, they are set in motion during the production of sound.

The nasal passage is about the same size as the mouth passage but the apertures leading thereto being so much smaller are apt to mislead one. The primary function of the nostrils is for breathing and nature has so lined the nasal passages with little sieves to protect the throat and lungs from particles of impurity. Poisons inhaled through the lips, unconsciously, could not be detected unless strong enough to taste when touching the soft palate, but nature provides an alarm in the sense of smell—when one breathes correctly—and the particles thus inhaled are ejected by sneezing.

Protect the Throat and Lungs.

AFTER using the voice for any extended effort, the throat, bronchial tubes and lungs are warm and sensitive to atmospheric changes and when cold air reaches them directly through the mouth, serious results may follow, therefore, the breathing should be wholly through the nostrils, in which case the temperature of the air will be such as to pass to the lungs without injury.

Many persons protect the outside of the throat with the greatest care but neglect the inside by laughing, talking and otherwise breathing through the mouth when the throat is sensitive and then they wonder how they caught such a cold or sore throat when they were so careful. The outside of the throat needs no more protection in winter than in summer. The back of the neck is the most vulnerable part of the whole body and there is no harm in using necessary caution as to draughts of cold air when one is warm from exercising either physically or vocally. Do not get into the habit of muffling up the throat. While nature does not need the protection she will resent the removal of it after having become accustomed to it. Also remember that the nose is the normal air route for all ordinary occasions in breathing.

The Tongue.

VOCALLY speaking, the tongue is used principally in articulation and enunciation. It is an unruly member and as such, must be placed under perfect control before being able to produce the best vocal results. At least 75 per cent. of all defects in speech arise from the incorrect or insufficient use of the point of the tongue. While the point should be trained for accuracy, the back of the tongue should be under such control that it may be lowered at will. This can be done only by proper vocal gymnastics.

The Hard Palate.

THE name is significant, as it is hard and inflexible as the name implies. By running the finger back in the roof of the mouth from the upper teeth to where it touches the beginning of the soft palate, you will ascertain its extent. It is against the hard palate, just back of the teeth, that all tone should be directed. It is here where the current of air should strike when desiring to focalize, or place the tone.

The Soft Palate.

BEGINNING where the hard palate ends is the soft palate, very flexible, which acts as a valve between the mouth and the pharyngeal cavity. It is of the utmost importance in voice production. One should be able to lift it at will and, as a practice, to such an extent as to contract the uvula (the pendant) entirely out of sight. Hold a hand mirror in such a way as to throw the light into the back of the mouth and you will observe that the soft palate is supported by two anterior and two posterior pillars. While looking into the throat you can, by will power, raise the soft palate and in this way strengthen the pillars that support it.

The Uvula.

THIS is sometimes, erroneously, called the palate and the elongated uvula as "the drooping of the soft palate." When the pillars supporting the palate become weak, the uvula becomes elongated and swollen and rests to such an extent on the back of the tongue as to cause coughing and hacking and clearing (?) the throat (if the throat is dry) or tendency to swallow (if too much saliva is present.) Never resort to surgery for an elongated uvula. Any vocal teacher who understands his business can reduce it, by proper exercise, to its normally healthful condition.

The Tonsils.

BETWEEN the anterior and the posterior pillars of the soft palate lie the tonsils—a source of great annoyance to vocalists when they become so enlarged as to prevent the free passage of air through what should be the full, open throat. As a rule the

surgeon's knife is resorted to for their removal. This should never be done as much as the swelling can be reduced, inflammation removed, and the tonsils restored to their normally healthful condition by proper vocal gymnastics. The cutting out of the tonsils or the burning of them with caustic does not remove the cause, the same cause will produce a like effect.

For generations the medical world has been practically unanimous in holding that the tonsils were one of the wise provisions of nature to protect the respiratory and digestive organs; and it is perfectly true to say that they would not have been placed in the human body by nature and would not have a tendency to enlarge rather than diminish in size without having some important function to perform.

Dryness of the Throat.

MANY speakers and singers resort to liquids to remove the dryness of the throat and mouth. This should not be done not even cold water. The cause should be removed in order to remove the effect. This dryness arises from one of two causes: (1.) from nervousness (which causes the ducts of the salivary glands to close.) (2.) from taking the breath through the lips. To remove the first you must get your mind in possession; to remove the second, breathe through the nostrils. In singing this is not always done, in which case the breath should be slipped—not sucked—through the lips.

With some persons the nervousness causes an excessive amount of saliva to flow; in which case the same rule holds good—self-possession.

All undesirable qualities—guttural or metallic tones, huskiness, straining of the voice, etc., should be entirely removed by fully understanding the little instrument upon which you are playing. Some are benefited by straining, but the vast majority are not.

Nasality.

WHAT are commonly called "nasal tones" are, in reality, "catarrhal tones." A person with a severe cold does not "sing through his nose," but without it; that is, the nostrils are so obstructed that the elements (m. n. ng. which should be dropped through the nostrils. In singing this is substituted (b. d. g.) are used. Clear tones include nasal elements; catarrhal tones exclude them. The nasality is caused by the drooping of the soft palate in consequence of the weakness of the pillars of the soft palate. This difficulty can be removed in one lesson by any good vocal teacher who understands the anatomy and physiology of the vocal organs.

Diet Affects the Voice.

WHEN the delicate, sensitive lining of the pharynx is affected, the voice suffers in consequence. This is especially true in the use of cheese, cold milk or any of any kind. Cheese and milk have a tendency to thicken the mucous membrane of the pharynx, and all acids act as an irritant. Many singers and speakers resort to the juice of a lemon to cut the phlegm but it will cause more disturbance than it removes. Caution should also be observed in regard to eating a hearty meal just previous to any prolonged use of the voice. So great is the sympathy between stomach and throat that whatever affects the one affects the other; besides, a full stomach, even of the most wholesome food, interferes with the management of the breath. The diaphragm cannot fully contract when the stomach is distended with food. Besides, the attention of the nervous system is taken up with the active process of digestion and it cannot have so much energy to spare to work properly the respiratory apparatus. If food is taken just previous to putting the diaphragm to work, it should be an easily absorbable digestible liquid.

There are still important features to be considered concerning vocal physiology which must be left over until an opportunity. Vigorously yours,

EDWARD B. WARMAN

This B

Wash Hands by Good Glass Tones.

The sand glass, though an ancient institution, is used for many modern purposes, the latest of which is in connection with the sterilization of the hands of surgeons before performing operations. A German surgeon, a strong disciplinarian, has inaugurated this new use for the sand glass, and under his directions one of the larger Berlin hospitals has just placed an order for a score of sand glasses, which, however, are not timed for the boiling of an egg, but for rather longer—for five minutes.

It was discovered that some of the younger surgeons were rather easygoing in the matter of cleansing their hands before operations. The regulations prescribe four processes of five minutes each, but rarely were the times kept with any approach to accuracy.

The excuse was that it was difficult to estimate the time without a clock. Others pleaded the difficulty of keeping count of when they began and then reckoning minutes by minute with only a small watch to rely on. The sand glasses, however, are to put an end to this. Each washstand basin is to have its sand glass.

For five minutes the surgeon washes his hands with soap and warm water and then cleans his finger nails. Another turn of the sand glass, and five minutes more of hand washing with soap and warm water is to follow. The third turn keeps time for a final wash, this time in alcohol, and the fourth is for the process of sterilization with a wash of corrosive sublimate. Over these operations the sand glass stands as a critic to decide when each has been thoroughly carried out.

Health Board Resigns.

Kansas City has lost its Health Board because of a criticism by Mayor Jost. The mayor expressed his disapproval of the city capital and Health Board's sending a representative to the New York meeting of the National Association for the Prevention of Infantile Mortality on the ground of economy.

"We differ with you very much," said the mayor in resignation, signed by Charles W. Armour, W. Perry Nottley, and A. C. Stowell, who for four years have constituted the board. "We believe if the information secured by our representatives is the means of saving the life of only one child, the cost of the trip was money well spent."

Remove a Bad Scar.

(Philadelphia Ledger.) Hammond Smith, Dickinson College freshman, who was branded across the forehead with acid by a few weeks ago, has entirely recovered from the effects of his experience.

Smith was taken to the hospital with the "Fresh" burned into his skin. It was deemed impossible to remove the stains of the acid without scarring his face permanently.

He was treated by a process called by the physicians "desiccation." This process is made possible by the use of an electric coil attached to a high frequency coil. The great is the heat derived from the coil that the old and scarred skin is removed entirely off and in its place the new healthy cuticle or underskin is driven out. A new growth which comes to the surface under the powerful violet rays of the machine and heals as though there had never been a scar there.

Changes Sides.

(Chicago Record-Herald.) During a clinic in the medical department of the Iowa State University, Dr. C. P. Howard and Dr. Van Epps found that the heart of a Chicago man, was located on the right side. The abnormal development was first discovered by a physician at Des Moines, who sent Dean to the university specialists. An incision was made and the physicians learned that the heart was in its unnatural position by a growth which originated in Dean's boyhood and which kept his heart slightly above a spot directly opposite its normal location. The heart was removed and the heart put in its proper place. The university says Dean is resting easily and that he has an excellent chance to recover.

With Two Hearts.

(Philadelphia Record.) A family in the mother and three children are

n Truths,
Simple.

This Body of Ours.

Curious Things About It,
And How We Abuse It.

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San Francisco City has lost its Health Board because of a criticism by Mayor Jost. The Mayor expressed his disapproval of the city Health Board's sending a representative to the National Association for the Prevention of Infant Mortality on the ground of expense.

"I offer with you very much," said the Mayor, "of resignation, signed by Charles W. Jost, W. Perry Nottley, and A. C. Stowell, who for four years have constituted the board. We believe if the information sent to our representatives is the means of saving the life of only one child, the cost of the trip was money well spent."

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With Two Hearts.

Philadelphia Record:] A family in the mother and three children are

each provided with two hearts, a case said to be unequalled in medical science, has been discovered at Easton, Pa., according to Dr. James Morganstein. He has called several physicians in to examine the family and they have verified his statements.

In each case he found both of the hearts performing their functions, one in each side of the chest. The mother and children have always been normally healthy, although they are confined at present by a chicken pox quarantine. The woman is Mrs. Burton Perkins and her children are Anna, Allen and Doris, aged 13, 11 and 4, respectively.

Goats as Sanitary Agents.

[New York Times:] Ft. Washington, on the Potomac River, and several other posts occupied by the Coast Artillery, have been condemned as unhealthy because of the dense growth of brush and the breeding of mosquitos and flies that probably carry disease germs. The problem was submitted to Col. Jefferson Kean, the army medical officer, who drove yellow fever out of Cuba. After a thorough survey of the surroundings Col. Kean decided that he could make Ft. Washington entirely healthful by using goats.

He asked the Department of Agriculture for an expert opinion on the subject. The answer came that the best prescription was goats. "Goats can subsist," said Dr. A. M. Farrington, Acting Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, "on poison ivy and even on laurel, although in the early spring they have been known to be killed by laurel. Goats will undoubtedly clear off brush and undergrowth and convert an unhealthy place into one perfectly fit for human habitation."

The War Department is now in the market for goats enough to eat the poison ivy and laurel growing around Ft. Washington.

Removal of Tonsils Unnecessary.

Dr. John M. Mackenzie, professor of laryngology and rhinology in Johns Hopkins University, and one of the ablest medical specialists of the day, denounces the indiscriminate and wholesale destruction and removal of the tonsils.

"In the annual reports of nearly all the special hospitals for diseases of the nose and throat, the number of tonsils removed, as compared with all other operations on the upper air tract and its appendages, is simply appalling," he says. "In conspicuous and refreshing contrast to the usual narratives of these productions, let me quote from the last report of a well-known children's hospital in this city these words of sanity and wisdom:

"The recent universal inspection of the throats of school children has revealed the fact that nearly all children at some time of life have more or less enlarged tonsils."

"That most of these are harmless if not actually physiological, and that their removal in these cases is not only unnecessary but injurious to the proper development of the child, is our conviction."

"The functions of the tonsils are, in the present state of our knowledge, unknown."

"Whether they are portals of entrance or avenues of exit for infection, whether they protect the organism from danger or invite the presence of disease, whether the pathogenic bacteria sometimes found in them are coming in or going out, whether they are manufacturers or storerooms of leuco or lymphocytes, whether they represent the extreme outlying protective ramparts and that, therefore, their destruction would mean the removal of the battle-line against infection from the throat to the neck lymphatics, whether the efferent current of lymph exceeds the afferent in volume or velocity, whether, which seems probable, there is an endless flow of lymph from their interior to the free surface, which, unchecked, prevents the entrance of germs from the surface and washes out impurities from within, whether the organ possesses an internal secretion, sui generis, or whether, in fine, the tonsil structure is in any way essential to the well-being of the individual, are questions which have as yet received no definite solution, but which are full of interest and furnish material for instructive discussion and debate. Until the functions of the tonsil are known the final word on its removal cannot be spoken."

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and Evaporation of Perspiration
—it INSURES A MAN'S HEALTH

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it today?



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Cotton is a good conductor of heat and electricity when moist, and underclothing of cotton chills when wet with perspiration.

Wool overheats the skin by irritation, and an overheated skin becomes sensitive to change of temperature. Wearers of wool underclothing are in constant danger of catching colds.

Wool obstructs perspiration because it is a poor absorbent and it part with moisture slowly.

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But Ramie (Schlichten linen) is more absorbent than Flax linen, and it absorbs moisture much quicker without retaining it.

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It keeps the skin-pores healthy, elastic and open, neutralizes the body and air temperatures.

—stimulates blood circulation, and is valuable in the cure of skin maladies.

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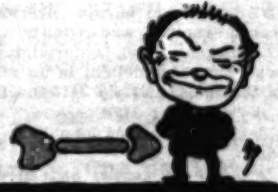
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Men, Women and Affairs in the Kaleidoscope.

By Genevieve Farnell-Bond.

"Home,"

THE TIME HAS COME.

The time has come, dear heart,
I must be on my way;
What though the tears may start,
You may not bid me stay.

The heart may falter now,
In Love's last sweet delay—
But speak no earthly vow,
I must be on my way.

You cannot say farewell—
Your lips are drawn and cold.
What shall the days foretell?
The moon is growing old.

'Twere better that we part
Than lose Love's last sweet shred—
'Twill spare the keener smart
When Love lies chilled and dead.

Kiss me—the last, long kiss
Shall be so seldom, sweet,
For all the days we miss,
The future incomplete.

Strew white flowers on the hearth,
Among the ashes gray—
The last long look on earth,
I must be on my way.

A Tea-Pot Talk.

WE ARE called the weaker sex, the gentler sex, the more graceful sex, sisters mine. I wonder just to what extent we deserve these pretty adjectives? We are already beginning to be ashamed to be called the weaker sex. That is a move in the right direction. The days in which it was considered not only proper but charming for a woman to go about with a pallid complexion, to be constantly ailing, and to faint easily are happily at an end. How the poor human race has successfully struggled for existence through the anaemic, corset-deformed bodies of women, century after century, is one of the mysteries which is answered in multitudes of living tragedies today that fill the sanatoriums and asylums.

Many women are now ashamed of being considered weak and incapable physically. This is a healthy symptom. The reason is that women are beginning to see how much more attractive and absorbing the healthy ones among them are. Why, a girl full of physical vitality and magnetism can carry off a whole room full of young men from under the very noses of her less splendidly equipped sisters, leaving them to get up a game of cards among themselves, while the healthy one goes for a brisk walk through the crisp air, with her adoring gallants about her, who see the fine, live color flame into her cheeks, under the frosty touch. She is "roasted" by the weaker ones at home. But what matter? From among her gallants she is sure to land a good husband. And when you meet her three years later, you will find her a blooming young matron, eyes as bright as ever, with two healthy babes clinging to her skirts.

By all means, girls, let's go in for athletics, out-of-doors sleeping, and seal up the tea and coffee cans. Not that we care a whoop about our health. But there is not one of us who does not want to be charming and attractive. The thing is to find out what the men really like, and then to be that thing. For after all, the most serious business in life is getting a husband, isn't it? No? Oh, excuse me, of course not. Still, none of us care to be first cousin to the decorations on the wall paper.

I know a woman going on toward seventy who has never married. She is poor, and unfortunate in many ways. She was reared in those days when physical weakness was fashionable for a girl. She bears the trace of the affection. But in spite of it all, she is possessed of an overwhelming physical magnetism and vitality. She is stately, elegant, and entertaining. The men who know her delight in an afternoon at her tea table, and she is known among them as "charming Margueretta."

Besides, girls, it would be silly to faint at the polls.

As to being the gentler and more graceful sex—say, were you ever out among us on a bargain day? Well, maybe you don't

fight openly, and face to face, but it isn't always pure accident when the hat of the woman who is in ahead of us gets knocked sidewise, when her hair is pulled down, and the lace on her dress torn. She may even come through with a scratch or two on her face and divers bruises on her body. And were you ever in a theater jam with us? Have you ever noticed how we sometimes cause great discomfort in the crowd, by persisting in pushing ahead out of our places, so as to gain some little advantage? And a man once said to me that he could always tell whether there was a man or a woman behind him in a crowd. A man, he said, would come forward with his chest, and push gently and persistently. A woman would keep jabbing you repeatedly in a sensitive spot in the spine, with her extended fingers, a perfectly maddening proceeding, he declared, which would make you willing to do almost anything to escape it. This same brute declared that he always knew whether a man or a woman was getting out of the seat behind in a public conveyance. A man slides out without making any disturbance, he said; but a woman will tip your hat over your face, and knock the hat of the woman beside you clear off. If the car comes to a stop after the woman behind is standing, she may plant her hand in the back of your neck, and sprawl over you with her full weight. She will step on your feet in public, stab you with her hat pins, give you a knockout in the solar with her elbow, let her kiddy smear his candied fingers all over you; and if you move out of the way, she will give you an indignant glance, and as she goes away will talk loud about you, so that you can hear.

Of course he is a horrid, horrid man for talking like this. But honest, girls, just among us, over the tea pot, let's think about all this the next time we're in public places.

Don'ts and Don'ts for the Thoughtless.

Don't be one of the thoughtless if you can possibly help yourself. They do more harm in their heedless, irresponsible way, very often, than does the double-dyed villain who injures his fellow-man through malice aforethought.

Don't come into the house in wet weather without cleaning the mud from your feet, and consider your wife a disagreeable and a nagging person if she objects to the consequent stains on the Turkish rugs, and raise Cain when she asks for a new one.

Don't step out of your clothes, and leave them all over the floor and chairs for somebody else to pick up. This is one of the petty and degrading household grafts—grafting on someone else's time and patience.

Don't leave your kit of tools and your garden implements out in the rain over night, and then, forgetting that you have done so, go roaring through the house blaming someone else for your own thoughtlessness.

Don't step out of your clothes and leave lies and appointments with members of your own family and then letting them slip your mind simply because they are your own people and are compelled, perhaps, to overlook your delinquencies. They will not fail to record them, and their respect for you will be proportionately diminished.

Don't forget to put on fresh linen, to clean your fingernails, and otherwise groom yourself when you are invited out to appear among people. Thoughtlessness upon such an occasion may cause you serious embarrassment. Somebody of importance to you may be present, from whose mind it will become impossible to eradicate the unfavorable impression.

Don't forget all of the little courtesies among the members of your household, that make home life delightful.

Don't forget, m'lady, what a fright you are in your curl papers and a dowdy wrapper, and present yourself at the breakfast table in this wise, blaming your good man when he tries to forget you and what you look like, by studying his newspaper.

Don't forget how easy it is to become selfish and heedless of others in your comings and goings.

Don't forget how rare a thing is love, which may be all-satisfying to your heart, and which will not hesitate at any sacrifice. Don't allow yourself to become so

confident in self-conceit that you think you may grossly abuse this devotion, and may retain it without the lovely warmth, unselfishness and sweetness, in the absence of which it must perish.

Don't forget kindness and sacrifices which may have been made for you in the past. Cease not in your memory of them until you shall have repaid them in fullest measure. Thoughtlessness will not excuse you from them. If you do not repay them in warmth of heart, you will suffer tenfold at some future time, when there will be no hand to pluck the thorns, and no warm spirit to save you the humiliation and the hurt.

Don't rush off, in a heedless seeking for pleasure, and leave someone who is dependent upon you for care and sympathy, in physical or mental distress. The fact that "you didn't think" will not excuse you, being of sane mind, and responsible years.

Because you are able to, and do purchase every comfort, convenience and luxury for yourself, don't let this cause you to forget the necessities of others, for whom you may have assumed responsibility.

Don't be the swine who stands lengthwise in the common feeding trough.

Don't neglect or abuse your horse or your dog, or any animal for whose comfort and safety you may be responsible. Don't seek to ease your conscience with the delusion that animals are not as sensitive to suffering and neglect as your yourself may be.

Don't be surprised if you reincarnate in the form of some animal that you may have abused, and with a master duplicating your former self.

Don't wonder, when you have ignored all of these canons, and have continued in your thoughtless ways, why you suddenly find your life barren, loveless, and full of regrets.

Some Whys.

Why does the habitual liar believe so implicitly in his own cleverness that he never believes anyone else clever enough to discover that he is lying?

Why does a woman believe in the integrity of a man to the eleventh hour, even after everybody else has long seen his dishonesty?

Why does the woman who bewails her physical ailments resent you when you suggest that she could help toward curing herself by a healthful mental attitude?

Why is it that many a married couple, who could be happy together by ignoring small items of discord, or by confiding in each other fully, prefer to nag and misunderstand each other?

Why is it that a wife will not "pal" with her hubby, and go with him to share what is entertainment and enjoyment to him; in order to cement the comradeship? If she does not like prize-fights, neither does he like pink teas.

Why does the person who has succeeded in a profession always seek to discourage the young neophyte from following in his footsteps?

Why is it that when Harry tells Helen she will not find another to love her as he has loved her, and will continue to love her, she still deliberately turns away, and elects to marry another; and not until she has tested life, and perhaps finds her hands full of ashes of affection does she realize what that other love, which still endures, might have been to her?

Smiles and Smiles.

Learn how to smile. Very few people bring this art to perfection in themselves. There are all kinds of smiles, mechanical smiles, which consist in a broadening of the mouth and the deepening of the furrows about it; absent-minded smiles, which are an acknowledgment that the smiler knows that you are talking, but is utterly unconscious of what you are saying. Then there are the cynical smile, the sarcastic smile, the critical smile, the ill-natured smile—all of these nearer sneezes than smiles. There is also the tired, patient smile. But before your face can smile, you must learn to smile in your heart. Learn to be happy when you are alone—smile and sing even if you have nothing to really make you glad, and you will become a joy to all who know you.

Timely Hygienics.

KEYNOTE: *Nature cures; not the physician.*

THE CHEERFUL HYGIENIST CHANTS.
"I have been to see a wise man marked the Cheerful Hygienist, our modern wizards, who know much all there is to know about the cal profession, plus. And it is plus that makes all the difference in the world. He is one of those men among his brethren, who is interested in what you eat, whether you keep hours, whether you are given to lobstering, and so on. And when he is doing something which is not good for him he will not hesitate to tell you so, not tuck his chin into his collar, nor serving a mysterious silence as to the cause of your trouble, merely set for the next visit. He will explain it and get the co-operation of your nature, if you have any, in effecting a cure.

"Here are some of the things which says of us Angelenos, and others in a like climate. We eat too much, which are rich and heating. And too much. And overeating is a brain, aching of the eyes, a loss of the acuteness of hearing. The kidneys are overworked, with the result that all of the waste matter in the system is not properly carried off, and rheumatism is likely to follow.

"Heavy, rich, oily foods, he says, are right for Alaska, perhaps, and equally cold. But the way most of us in this climate is all wrong. Most very inappropriate and unhygienic of food for this region.

"I have been associated with cancer," he said, "particularly of the stomach, after removing the growth, and the patient upon a proper diet, eating meat, a complete restoration has been effected. In one case, maintaining on a vegetarian diet for a of time the patient believed that there no further danger of a return of the ble, and returned to meat-eating, a short time there was further growth, and death resulted not long afterward."

"Here is the doctor's advice concerning a dietary for the anaemic, over-nervous dyspeptic. In the first place, one, either sick or well, should eat raised bread. In the process of such bread millions of bacteria are and killed, the carbonic acid gas from excreta, with which the bread is causing the rising. It is decidedly healthy, ferments in the stomach, indigestion and clogs the bowels. bread, the doctor avers, is the one which is of sufficiently hygienic to be eaten. All other breads and cereals he abjures.

"The doctor tells us that we eat a variety of foods at one meal. milk, he says, is healthful, but it be drunk by itself, not with a meal; there is sufficient substance in it to constitute a meal. The following he mends for dainty, hygienic breakfast: baked apple or prunes, a bowl of corn meal, with half milk and half and a very little sugar; a cup of not hot or boiled—milk. On another hot muffins with butter, grapes, juice, or muffins with a little tartard of milk and eggs thrown over. Acid fruits must not be eaten with a fast which includes milk. Sometimes breakfast may consist entirely of Prunes are most wholesome when by placing them in a jar, covering with cold water, and allowing to stand for twenty-four hours. They are delicious when eaten with a sugar and cream. In this preparation preserve their mineral salts, which necessary to the human system. breakfast recommended consists of baked potato, with a little salt and or cream. Cottage cheese may also breakfast article."

HOUSE AND MISTRESS.

System and Use Good Tools.

[New York World:] After closely studying myself and others at work, and noticing the mistakes we all perform in the household, I grouped the causes which make for a larger part of the inefficiency of housework as follows:

The worker does not have all the useful tools or utensils at hand before her when she begins work. Therefore, she wastes time and effort walking hunting for, or fetching ingredients, tools and materials she neglected to have at hand when she began the task.

She stops in the middle of one task to do something else quite unrelated.

She lowers the efficiency of good work by losing time putting tools or work away, usually due to poor management of shelves, pantry and closets.

She uses a poor tool, or a wrong one; works at a table, sink, ironing board or folding board of the wrong height from the floor.

She loses time because she does not have efficient supplies on hand and because she does not keep her tools and utensils in good condition.

Efficiency of the Woman.

[Ladies' Home Journal:] No matter how good a labor-saving device may be, if a woman doesn't know how to work so that she can use that tool the right way, so that she can get the most out of that tool, the value of the device is lessened.

Too many women put too much emphasis on the tool and too little emphasis on themselves. If the woman is inefficient how can she use a tool except in an inefficient way? Believe that woman's liberation from slavery in housework lies not so much in new devices as in her own improved management in methods of work.

THE MENDING BASKET.

[New York World:] Plain damasks may be mended, but if the damask is one of the finer weaves, a patch can be made more effective than a darn. The patch should be an old napkin or a piece of damask which he had some wear, and if at all possible, the pattern.

To apply the patch, cut away all the worn and shape the hole into a square or circle, then cut the patch so it will exactly fill the hole, and use fine drawing stitches. The patch should be very close, says the sewing Post.

The drawing stitch is so called because the edges, that of the patch and material are drawn together and held in place. It can best be described as a fine stitch in the patch and a fine stitch in the material. These stitches should be vertical as they alternate, you can readily see they would draw the patch and material together and hold them in place. If drawing drawing stitch is easier, it can be used, but for a patch of this sort the vertical stitch would be best.

When the quality of the linen is very fine and close, a few darning stitches should be used when inserting the patch before using the drawing stitch.

THE MARKET BASKET.

and What to Buy.

[Ladies' Home Journal:] As in all other things, it is economical to buy in as large quantities as is practicable. It is well to remember, however, that appearance is one point in judging fruit, for it is also necessary to determine whether the fruit is in the best condition for its purpose. To illustrate: For baking an apple should be tart and a banana, for the purpose, underripe; while for eating their natural state, both should be fully

every case select sound fruit, suited to the purpose for which it is to be used.

Buy in Quantities.

When in bulk these are some of the prices I pay on ten-pound quantities, purchased, say, once a month: Oatmeal, 37 cents; cornmeal, 31 cents; rice, 44 cents; lentils, 18 cents; hominy, 24 cents; lentils, 18 cents; peas, 48 cents; beans, 56 cents; lima beans, 73 cents; ingredients for soups,

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HOUSE AND MISTRESS.

Problems and Use Good Tools.

[New York World:] After closely studying the problem of keeping these foods so purchased in quantities I have solved with bean pots. Some articles, like cocoa, are delivered in good containers; but the cereals, which are delivered only in bags, I empty into stone bean pots and these keep the cereals dry, sweet and clean.

The worker does not have all the tools or utensils at hand before her when she begins work. Therefore, she wastes time and effort walking here and there, or fetching ingredients, tools or materials she neglected to have at hand when she began the task.

She steps in the middle of one task to do something else quite unrelated. This lowers the efficiency of good work. Time putting tools or work away, due to poor management of the pantry and closets.

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In case select sound fruit, suited to the season for which it is to be used.

Quantities.

In bulk these are some of the quantities on ten-pound quantities, purchased once a month: Oatmeal, 37 cents; hominy, 24 cents; lentils, 18 cents; beans, 48 cents; rice, 44 cents; ingredients for soups, 73 cents.

27 cents; broken macaroni, 40 cents. The problem of keeping these foods so purchased in quantities I have solved with bean pots. Some articles, like cocoa, are delivered in good containers; but the cereals, which are delivered only in bags, I empty into stone bean pots and these keep the cereals dry, sweet and clean.

SCHOOL AND THE CHILDREN.

Private Tuition.

[New York Sun:] The problem of the selection of a private school is greatly simplified if an early selection of the school is made.

At present most people who are entering their children in private schools for the first time seem to have the erroneous idea that the fall is sufficiently early to enroll them. This is a grave error, because early registration invariably means two things. First, from the standpoint of the parent, it means that better accommodations will be obtained for the same financial outlay. The private school is by no means an exception to the maxim, "First come, first served!" Second, early choice from the standpoint of the school is very apt to mean better teachers.

The private school principal must engage his or her teaching staff soon after the opening of the spring term. He or she desires of course to obtain the best teachers that the school can afford, but he or she must of necessity base the estimate upon the number of pupils that it is known will be certain to be there next year. Therefore the principal feels willing to favor in every possible way the parent who aids in settling this question.

SERVICE PROBLEMS.

Profit Sharing—The Weekly Allowance.

[New York Sun:] In a college town the profit-sharing experiment has been worked out satisfactorily and it should be quite possible to make it successful in any city. The domestic employee should be hired at a certain weekly wage. She should have a distinct understanding about her work. Her hours should be set, she should have certain afternoons off, and she should know whether she is expected to wash windows or to beat rugs. It is best to have a written agreement. So far so good.

Now, about the profit sharing. Suppose the weekly allowance for food and laundry has been limited to a certain amount. The domestic employee is told that if she can decrease this item of expense without reducing the quality of the meals or the neglecting to change tablecloths and napkins frequently she will have half of what is saved.

Stopping the Little Leaks.

It is not necessary that the maid shall do the marketing. Orders from grocers and butchers should go directly from the housekeeper in the family of average means. But when the maid feels that she is a business partner she will be careful of the numerous small things, she will avoid all the little leaks. She will not waste soap or burn unnecessary gas, she will use butter and eggs with a due regard for their costliness, she will not let anything scorch, and she will refrain from throwing away food that can be served in entrees.

If it seems impossible to save enough to pay for all the trouble, last month's experiment will prove that "many a nickle makes a muckle." The woman who is willing to start out on an adventure in economy will find that she can pay half her maid's wages by what is saved. And incidentally she will learn that one of the chief difficulties in the relation of mistress and maid has been removed for the business partnership will inevitably increase the self-respect of the domestic employee and establish a new status.

CARING FOR CLOTHES.

Complexion Not the Only Thing.

[Chicago Record-Herald:] It is well to spend a considerable portion of one's time caring for one's complexion and hair and eyes and figure, but it is just as necessary to devote a little thought to the preserving of one's garments from creases and rents, as no matter how radiantly beautiful one may be, ill-fitting, poorly cared for clothes will inevitably cast a shadow over one's physical loveliness.

This is a hint that is well worth heeding, as it is certainly the height of folly to spend countless hours perfecting one's good looks only to have the effect spoiled by garments that mayhap lack the stitch in time or own to unsightly wrinkles.

HOME ENTERTAINMENTS.

What Can be Done in the Circle.

[New York Tribune:] In a certain family I know of each member, from the youngest tot to the son in college, is required to contribute something to the general conversation at mealtime. They have never been allowed to regard this as a mere chance to supply the physical hunger. Each treasures up some incident of the day; no one forgets if he has seen an old friend, met some celebrity or watched some amusing happening on the street. They are all observant, their sense of humor is sharpened, their sympathies are quickened, and all because of the general interest of the family circle at table. Mealtime is not dull in that family, and at the same time future interesting guests are being trained to be welcome in other people's houses.



Celebrated Chinese Herbalist Offers Treatment of Native Herbs Absolutely Free

To one man or woman in each locality will be given free, a proof treatment of Lee K. Chin's Chinese Herbs, Barks and Herbs. This proof treatment, which is offered without one cent of cost, has been used in China for over four thousand years and has cured more men and women than any known treatment now in existence. To prove what this wonderful treatment will do, Chin is offering a free treatment so that the skeptical may see and the doubters be convinced. A cured patient is a doctor's best advertisement.

No matter how many other treatments you have tried; no matter how many other doctors have failed, Lee K. Chin stands ready to prove to you at his own expense that his remedies will do the work. Sit down NOW, fill in the coupon or tell him in your own words just how you feel and from what you suffer most. He will then send you a treatment prepared to meet the requirements of your case, and which will convince you that you are not in the incurable state, but can and will be cured. This treatment will be sent to you in a plain wrapper with the postage paid.

Don't put this matter off until tomorrow just because there isn't paper or pencil handy. Look one up now and write immediately. This is YOUR opportunity to get well. Don't waste it.

FREE COUPON.

Lee K. Chin, 429 Hall St. Bldg., San Francisco.

Please send me a Free Course of Treatment for my case, free and postpaid just as your promise.

Name.....

Address.....

Mark a cross in the list below opposite the complaints from which you suffer, cut out and mail to me, today.

Rheumatism	Kidney Trouble
Lumbago	Bladder Trouble
Eczema	Heart Trouble
Scrofula	Impure Blood
Catarh	Female Weakness
Fits	Fertile Liver
Neuralgia	Malaria
Diarrhoea	Nervousness
Constipation	Climax
Indigestion	Asthma
Headache	Stomach Trouble
Distress	Chronic Cough
Poor Circulation	Anemia
Womb Trouble	Bleeding Down

Some persons are not favored by nature to be good talkers or story tellers, but they should make an effort to overcome their handicap; it is worth while. For it is a wise thing not to be selfish or stupid in other people's houses.

(Brief Suggestions Invited from Practical Housekeepers.)

A Few Facts About Your Eyes



FIRST. You do not have but one pair in this life, and if these are injured, the result is lasting.

SECOND. Many times the eyes are injured by neglect, delay in consulting the right person as to why the vision is becoming indistinct.

THIRD. Proper attention at the right time will save the strength of the eyes unimpaired till old age.

FOURTH. More frequently than otherwise the only treatment required is a pair of rightly fitted glasses to stop the eye-strain, but they want to be rightly fitted to accomplish the desired result.

FIFTH. The lenses want to be made of the right kind of glass; there is as much difference between the window glass used in low-priced ready-made glasses and the specially-made optical glass used for the right correction of eyesight troubles.

SIXTH. Don't wear any glasses except such as a test of the eyesight proves to be of the proper strength. Many people have seriously injured their eyesight by buying "bargain" glasses which are just window glass like you get by the square yard.

SEVENTH. All my optical work is guaranteed to be right, and my prices are as low as good work can be done.

TORIC AND KRYPTOK (invisible double sight) lenses a specialty.

C. L. MCLEERY, Eyeglass Specialist

425 So. Broadway—Over Owl Drug Store.

VARICOSE VEINS Big Knotted Veins in the Leg

BAD LEGS, ULCERS, COMPLETELY CURED Without Any Cutting or Tying. Average time, two months. No detention from business. No operation or appliances. I can cure 95 per cent of all cases that come to see me, man or woman. I must apply first treatment myself. My secret mixture positively cures you. I absolutely remove cramps, pain, swelling, tiredness and disease, and it stays off. My cure astonishes the people everywhere. Doctors themselves look at my work puzzled and amazed, for I do what they all used to believe was impossible. It is the most wonderful discovery ever invented in medicine. Nothing like it ever used before in treating disease. For marvelous cures, and for largest benefit to the whole human race, my discovery ranks first. In all medical history it has no superior. It is EASY, SAFE, SURE. Relief comes at once. My discovery and my new way of application is right in line with progress today in SCIENCE and all industries. "I give you facts here that prove my claims, and put an end to all argument. Don't procrastinate. If I can't cure you, I won't begin. All ailments are signs of decay, suffering and a nagging worry is sure to follow your indifference or neglect. Prominent Los Angeles officials and citizens and others far off cured and abundantly satisfied, and they will be glad to talk with you about it. Patients cured 18 to 15 years ago stay cured. Please send this notice to some afflicted one.

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That Great Tonic Beverage for the

KIDNEYS

Sold by all Liqueur Dealers. Be sure to get Bouvier's



The February number of BRAIN AND BRAWN, edited by Harry Brook, former editor health department The Times, contains a valuable article on "Medicinal Foods" and much other good reading. One dollar a year; sample ten cents. 508 Chamber of Commerce Building, Los Angeles.

PERSONALS

[158]

Personals, Points, Poetry and Humor.

PERSONALS.

JOHN F. SHAFROTH, who is to represent the State of Colorado in the United States Senate for the next six years, is not a native son of the Centennial State, although he has been a resident of that mountain region for many years. He is a Missourian. And as Jim said around the camp fire, "Now, dang you, laugh!" He was born in the big State where apples and nightingales flourish, at Fayette, Missouri, in 1854, was educated at the University of Michigan, being graduated in 1875, and admitted to the bar in 1876. In 1897 he moved to Denver, and entered on the practice of the law. He is no credit to Missouri who is not a politician, and Shafroth was elected City Attorney of Denver in 1901, serving until 1903. In 1895, he was elected to Congress, and served ten years in that legislative body. February 15, 1904, he returned to serve his sixth term, on the ground that there had been fraud connected with his election.

James A. O'Gorman was born in the city of New York May 5, 1860. He had his education in the College of the City of New York, and in the law department of the University of the City of New York. Mr. O'Gorman was admitted to the bar in May, 1882, and was made justice of the District Court of New York in 1893, serving until when he went on the bench of the Supreme Court in January of that year.

The O'Gorman family is one of the original Irish families who have a right to the O as prefix to the surname, there being about 1500 families who have this right by original descent. Besides the one named above, James O'Gorman sheds luster on the Irish name on this ancient Irish name.

He is present bishop of Sioux Falls, a position to which he was elevated April 19, 1901. He is no relation of the New York bishop, but was born in Boston, May 1, 1843. He had his education at St. Paul in a high school, and studied theology in Rome, getting his degree in 1863. He was ordained a priest by Pope Leo XIII in 1868. His first clerical service was at St. Paul, Minn., and from there he moved to Faribault, in the same State. He was made, first president of the diocese of St. Thomas at St. Paul, where he served as professor of dogmatic theology from 1896 to 1899. He is known as the author of a treatise on modern church history, and of a history of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States.

St. Paul holds a high place in the history of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. Years ago the church sent there a bishop an American from Baltimore by the name of Grace. He was a man of extremely suave manners and high cultivation. But perhaps the most distinguished member of the church from St. Paul is Archbishop Ireland. This prelate is now an American, as he was born in Ireland September 24, 1828, but came to America as a boy and entered the cathedral school at St. Paul. Later he pursued his theological studies in France, and was ordained priest in 1850. The war had just broken out, and he made chaplain of the Fifth Minnesota regiment of United States volunteers, serving all through the war. Returning to St. Paul, he became rector of the cathedral there, was consecrated bishop December 21, 1875, and was made an archbishop in 1878. Archbishop Ireland is an ardent reformer of morals. When he returned from Europe a young priest, he was nearly every saloon in St. Paul was closed and served by members of his church, and he never rested until he had as nearly as possible taken the last Roman saloon out of the saloon business.

At the completion of the canal draws interest in the vast construction work into a great variety of details which is necessary to its operation. For the first time, says the February Popular Mechanics Magazine, in an illustrated article, great oceans will be connected by an avenue of brilliant lights, through which the world's commerce will pass, for a canal will be in service every hour during every day in the year.

GOOD LITTLE POEMS.

Tastes.
I like to sit upon the cliffs
And watch the crashing seas roll in.
I like to think of what I've seen
In sundry places where I've been.
I like before an open grate
To hear the snowstorm howl without.
I like to hear two Dutchmen talk
And wonder what it's all about.
I like live lobster, broiled or fried.
I like to hear Caruso sing.
I like to camp in the wild woods
Away from almost everything.
I like to watch the ocean roll
While I lie in my steamer chair.
I like to tramp New Hampshire roads
And breathe the clear, fresh mountain air.
I like the joys of opera,
Puccini, Wagner, Massenet.
I like to watch a pretty girl,
I like the scent of new mown hay.
I like a good, well made cigar,
I like to hear folks flatter me,
I like an entertaining book—
But oh, I hate So-ci-e-tee!
—[Somerville Journal.]

The Wireless.
Out of the great, deep, gloomy space of night
He caught the message winds were winging by!
Far to the upper silence, star alight,
He spoke, and lo, the silence made reply!
I watched and thought: How shall man's soul be stirred
When from the greater silence hedging him
Since time undreamed shall come a Spoken Word
And light with truth his mind's gray twilight dim?
He hears but faintly echoes of the night
About his life; he sees but dimly shade
And sun: beyond his touch and groping sight
What scenes may lie unguessed; what might displayed!
—[Arthur Wallace Peach, in New York Sun.]

A Voice in the Night.
Off in the midnight watches
A voice comes, seeming to say—
"My daughter, my daughter, why standest thou
So heedless here by the way?
"My children cry from the city,
My children cry from the plain,
My daughter, my daughter, why standest thou
Deaf to the great world's pain?
"My children moan 'neath their burdens,
They fall 'neath their weight of care,
My daughter, my daughter, why standest thou
Unwilling their burdens to share?"
—[Frieda R. Grieder, in Independent.]

Cowboy Ballad: "The Lone Prairie."
Oh, a trapper lay at the point of death,
And, short his bank account, short his breath,
And as he lay, this prayer breathed he,
"Oh, bury me not on the lone prairie!"
"Oh, bury me not on the lone prairie,
Where the wild coyote can howl o'er me,
Where the rattlesnakes hiss and the winds blow free,
Oh, bury me not on the lone prairie!"
But they heeded not his dying prayer,
On the lone prairie, they buried him there,
Where the rattlesnakes sing, and the wind blows free,
They buried him there on the lone prairie!
—[Journal of American Folk Lore.]

Crippled.
Alas! that man has lost a leg,
Yet with a radiant face
He walks complaisant on his peg,
With compensating grace.
But there goes one across the way
Who needs compassion much;
He lost his faith in heaven, one day—
For him there is no crutch!
—[John Troland, in Youth's Companion.]

HUMOR.

Accident in Sunday-School.
[Tit-Bits:] As the Sunday-school teacher entered her classroom, she saw leaving in great haste a little girl and her still smaller brother.
"Why, Mary, you aren't going away?" she exclaimed, in surprise.
"Please, Mith Anne, we've got to go," was the distressed reply. "Jimmy 'th thwallowed hith collection."

An Overvalued Heart.
[Washington Star:] "I put a million dollars into your campaign," said the political backer.
"Well," replied the candidate, "I gave an equivalent. I put my whole heart into it."
"Great Scott! Even the Chicago meat packers don't attempt to maintain any such scale of prices as that!"

A Confession.
[Chicago Record-Herald:] "Marriage makes a big difference," she sighed.
"What? Married only two weeks and disappointed? What's the trouble?"
"Oh, there isn't any great trouble. But I've noticed that whenever I sit on George's lap now his foot goes to sleep much quicker than it used to."

Answer to a Deluded Correspondent.
A. B. C. D.: You are entirely and inexcusably mistaken about the word. (See either Webster's Unabridged or Funk & Wagnall's Standard Dictionary, page 1639, center column, following H.)

LOS ANGELES WEATHER.
[From The Times, January 28, 1913.]
THE SKY. Cloudy. Wind at 5 p.m., west; velocity 4 miles. Thermometer, highest, 65 deg.; lowest, 41 deg. Forecast: Fair Tuesday, high fog in the morning, light north wind, changing to west.

5% INTEREST PAID ON SAVINGS
deposits of any amount from \$1 to \$5000, and 4% on additional amounts.
We are enabled to pay 5% on account of the very low rental of our large, light.
SECOND FLOOR BANKING ROOMS
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Disorders of the Mind
Nervous Affections, Fears, Obsessions, Hysteria, Delusions, Manias, Habits, Perversions, Functional Deficiencies, Divided Personality, Melancholia, Intended Suicide, Insanity and similar handicaps treated by Psycho-Analysis are cured so absolutely that NO NERVOUS OR MENTAL BREAKDOWN CAN EVER OCCUR AGAIN.
Your mind becomes clear as a bell and you will never again need treatment of any kind.
You will find real satisfaction just in making an investigation which you can do right away WITHOUT CHARGE.
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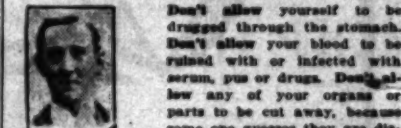
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RUPTURE
Our TRUSS, made for each individual case, is the secret of a PERMANENT CURE for all curable RUPTURES. You can have it for the price of a Truss. GUARANTEED to hold largest rupture comfortably. No leg straps and no steel springs. Open from 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Suite 14, 455 So. Broadway, GUARANTEE TRUSS AND BANDAGE CO.

dresson, which will not be published, or given to others, without the consent of the writers. Addresses of correspondents are not preserved, and consequently cannot be furnished to inquirers.]

The International Academy of TRADE MARK HUMANAIDERS

(For 10 years known as Fetter's Natural Health Utilities Co.)



Adolph NaturAID Fetter
(Deutscher Natur-Artist)
Law Means all inhumanous Natur of which your Humanaid is a part. I use every ancient and modern method of treatment ever discovered in the Old World or the New.
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—Most of us have taken a ride in a Ferris Wheel—but when taking that ride, did you know the Ferris Wheel was modeled after a baker's oven? That the man who built the first Ferris Wheel was a baker—that he had watched the wheel with the swinging shelves filled with crackers go round and round for many years, when the thought came to him, that with seats in the place of shelves—what a fine "joy ride" one could have?

—His idea was successful—as every one knows. But the baker's oven was successful long before. Very interesting it is in construction. From the wheel swing twelve shelves about twelve feet

long. As the wheel revolves it stops automatically before the opening in the oven—as each shelf reaches the opening. In an instant the crisp, brown BIS-BIS crackers are taken off—and BIS-BIS dough put on. One revolution of wheel bakes the crackers.

—This oven to bake BIS-BIS crackers to perfection must be timed to the second, as must every thing else throughout the plant in the making of BIS-BIS. The cutting machine which stamps out fourteen BIS-BIS crackers at a time, must cut fast enough to supply the ovens; the packers—the wrappers must work swiftly.

—So to produce a perfect soda

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